

\$2 A YEAR  
THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION,  
THE CHEAPEST PAPER  
PUBLISHED.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

20 PAGES  
1 to 8.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

## LET THE PUBLIC TAKE NOTICE HIGH'S PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA SPRING SEASON '89.

We want your trade—to get it, we offer the largest, the most varied and BY ALL ODDS THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF HIGH CLASS DRY GOODS south of Baltimore. Meet your friends at High's this week, and see the UNMATCHABLE BARGAINS offered in every department throughout his three great stores.

### Leading Bargains!

10,000 yards linen hand made Towels and Medical Laces, from one to four inches wide at 7 and 10c yard. This is a special offering for bargain counters and every piece in the lot is extra value.

Jobs in Embroideries every day on bargain counters, grand values which cannot be duplicated at 10, 15, 20 and 25c.

Lace Curtains, three yards long, extra value at 7c pair.

Head Capes—All the new things in jet and and colored—\$3.50 to \$15. See High's stock!

Solid Chambrays—cases, worth 12c, to be sold this week at 7c on bargain counter.

Colored Lace Striped Scarves, extra fine grade, good colors at 7c yard.

Extra Lace Curtains, with white taped edges, three yards long, 45 inches wide at \$1 pair.

Linedate Cambric Ends 2 to 10 yards at 5c yard.

Consolidate 14 Domestic at 8c yard.

3,000 ladies' Straw Hats, blacks, whites, browns, tans, more than 20 different styles, bankrupt stock, at 5c each.

6 dozen pure Pongee and Japanese hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs, real value 75c to 80c on sale Monday morning at 25c each.

Gift and silver three looking at 25c yard.

Jane Hadley Vellier, new lot just in.

2 cases white Nainsook Checks at 5c yard.

Satinets, good grades, new styles, at 7c yard.

Colored Plaid India Linens worth 12c at 7c yard.

At 35c we offer this week a job lot of linen table Damasks, in red, white and half bleached that are well worth 40c.

Extra large size heavy Huck Towels at 12c each.

At 25c Huck and Loom Damask Towels, 24 x45, grand values.

French Satinet, magnificent new stock, latest designs, colors for early spring wear.

The latest shades in Dress Goods. The very newest things in Paris Trimmings. The newest Satinet. All the new and artistic needle work Embroideries are to be seen at High's this week.

### EMBROIDERIES.

\$4,000 worth of new and old lace, in all the latest styles, at 25c to 50c. Baby sets, match sets, in Mails, Jacquets, Eclairage. Designs all delicate and new. Many old stand patterns done away with entirely.

24 inch skirtings, fine values; at 35c, 40c and 50c.

42 inch skirtings at 35c and this is a great bargain. Full stock of childrens' misses' and ladies' skirtings of every style and grade from 25c to \$5 yard.

### HIGH'S Dress Goods.

The new spring fabrics are lovely. Perfect creations of art. Soft new colors and beautiful textures that will at once attract themselves into popular favor.

New soft illuminated wool textures, 38 inches wide, at 50c.

40 inch Devonshire mixture—Greys with colored mixtures, the most seasonable goods on the market, at 45c.

42 inch all wool foute—in colors for present and early spring wear, 38c yard. The goods are well worth 50c yard, and only High would sell them for less.

All wool Surfat twills—latest spring shades, 48 inches at 60c yard. This downs all the bankrupt and peremptory sale prices and is brand new goods.

The new silk finished Henriettes are here. They are beautiful. Lovely textures, soft and attractive shades. They ought to be \$1.25, but High will sell them at 85c.

Batiste cuttings, the very cream of the market. Something entirely new, which is a relief from the plain goods and twills of the past two seasons. Entire line of new colors and new designs.

Black and white stripes and plaids for second mourning. New line just in Saturday.

New things in novelties and silk bands for trimmings. Call and see them matched up with new dress goods.

HIGH has just received a full line of ladies' Muslin Underwear, all styles and prices to your taste. Call and examine.

### Black Silks!

We have just brought out the finest line of high grade Black Silks ever offered to the Atlanta trade. Eastern prices duplicated in any line.

New Faille Francaise from \$1 to \$2.50.

New Satin Rhadames from 75c to \$3.

Gros Grains at any price.

Mascots and Armures, the finest line ever offered in Atlanta. See and price them.

### Black Goods.

Full new stock just opened. We are always proud of this department, and have some grand values for this week.

New and French Novelty at \$1.10, lovely goods.

Finest line of all wool and silk warp Henriettes ever offered in this city. Can show every number manufactured, from 35c to \$1 for all wool, and from 50c to \$5 for Priestly Silk Warps.

30c, all wool 40 inch Serge, worth 50c.

30c for all wool Foulle Serge, worth regularly 75c.

Silk Warp Clarrette, a beautiful new, light weight fabric, at \$1; well worth \$1.50.

Crepes Cloth. We have a lovely piece, and offer it for 38c yard.

High's New York force are doing their work well. His three great stores are being packed by daily arrivals of BARGAINS and DRIVES. SEE HIS NEW GOODS.

### Unlaundered Shirts.

Just received, another lot of those popular "HIGH'S HOMESTEAD" Shirts, the very best 50c Shirt ever offered in America. See it, and compare it with any 50c Shirt in Atlanta.

"HIGH'S PERFECT" at 65c will match any of the 50c Shirts our neighbors show. It is New York built domestic, 4-ply, extra long, linen bosoms, reinforced front and back.

"HIGH'S PURITAN." This is the very best shirt in the market. It will down any of the dollar shirts offered in Atlanta. Fit and wear warranted in every case.

### NOTIONS!

French Crochet Cotton all numbers 100 bunch.

Gents' patent cuff holder, the best in the world 20c.

10c web elastic for 5c yard.

60 inch tape measures 5c.

Pure Vaseline 7c.

Large boxes Stationery 10c.

Dress Shields, good quality 7c a pair.

Good English Pin, full count 5c a paper.

English Pin Book 10c, worth 15c.

Writing Tablets 5c.

Silver Thimbles 25c.

Two rolls American Tape for 5c.

Two Steel Crochet Needles for 5c.

Roberts Parakee gold-eyed Needles 5c.

Safety Pins, large and small, 5c a dozen.

Hair Brushes 10c.

Kirby Beards Hair Pins 5c a paper.

Bay Rum 10c a bottle.

Solid Pearl Collar Buttons 5c.

Sleeve Holders 5c a pair.

### LADIES'

Tans and Slate Colored Hose with split white solids, 12 1/2c.

Ladies' black seamless hose, 12c.

Heinrich Schopper's broad ribbed fast black hose, 25c.

Ladies' gray and bronze colored hose, Richelieu ribs, 50c.

Children's black and gray ribbed hose, 10c.

Heinrich Schopper's broad ribbed fast black hose for children, 25c.

Gents' colored seamless hose, three thread heel and toe, 12c.

Gents' full regular made double heel and toe, 15c.

Gents' gray and tan colored, full, regular made hose, 15c, worth 20c.

J. M. HIGH.

### OPIUM

I am happy to say I am a Well Woman, and have Gained 37 Pounds Since I stopped Taking Morphine.

CHARLES, S. C., April 16, 1888.

DEAR SIR—With much pleasure I am happy to say I am a well woman today, and have gained 37 pounds since I stopped taking morphine. After taking the first dose of your medicine I did not want any more morphine, and my friends who saw me a month before I started taking your medicine do not know me. You have made me a well and hearty woman, and I hope God will bless you and that you may cure all addicted, for when a woman gets into the habit of using a bad drug, it is a hard thing to get rid of. When I left Cedar Keys and came here, and when your medicine gave me out I was all right. I wanted to wait and see if I would remain so. Doctor, you can use my name if you wish. I was taking six grains morphine a day. Your obedient servant and sincere friend, JOSEPH MARSHALL, 157 Market St., Charleston, S. C.

### A PROCLAMATION.

By J. B. Gordon, Governor of said state.

WHEREAS OFFICIAL INFORMATION HAS been received at this department that on the 15th of February instant, in the county of Cobb, a post mortal and for commission upon the body of Mrs. Luitia A. Hargrove by some person unknown, I have thought proper, therefore, to issue this my proclamation, hereby ordering a reward of three hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said unknown murderer with evidence sufficient to convict, to the sheriff of said county and state.

And I do moreover charge and require all officers to this state, civil and military, to be vigilant in endeavoring to apprehend the said unknown murderer in order that he may be brought to trial, for the offense with which he stands charged.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state, at the capital in Atlanta, this the sixteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirtieth.

J. B. GORDON, Governor.

N. C. BARNETT, Secretary of State.

### MARDI GRAS!

New Orleans, March 5th, 1889.

The Georgia Pacific Railway,

—VIA—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Popular Route to New Orleans and Southwest.

2 DAILY TRAINS 2

WITH MANN BOUDOIR SLEEPING CARS.

Atlanta to New Orleans \$14.90 Round Trip.

Tickets on sale March 1st to 5th, inclusive; good to return until March 15th. See that your tickets read via Birmingham, and take a trip through the coal and iron regions of Alabama. For further information call on or address:

A. A. VERNON, Passenger Agent.

ALEX & THWEATT, Gen. Trav. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Geo S. BARNUM, Ga. Pacific, Birmingham, Ala.

Geo. H. HARRIS, Traffic Manager, Richmond, Va.

Feb 14 10 17 19 21 23 25 Mar 1 2 3 4

### \$1,000 Raffle Postponed!



It is to come off without fail Thursday, March 21, '89, at Confederate hall, 24 and 26 South Broad street. The following well known gentlemen, James H. Wylie, Louis M. Farrar and Paul Romare, have consented to act as a committee, and will see that the drawing is fairly and honestly conducted and that all the numbers are properly placed in the wheel. The Neal Loan & Banking company will guarantee and pay all prizes drawn. Any person holding tickets that is not satisfied with the postponement and change can present their tickets at treasurer's office, No. 12 West Alabama street, and have their money refunded any day before the drawing.

The association, seeing that they had not sold enough tickets to warrant the raffle, make the following changes:

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize.....\$500

1 ".....100

5 ".....50 each.....100

5 ".....30 ".....100

10 ".....10 ".....100

.....\$1,000

Tickets can be obtained at \$1 each at the following places: Jacob's drug store cigar stand, Stoney, Gregory & Co's drug store, John M. Miller's book store, W. B. Burke's old book store, Hotel Westminster, Bluthenthal & Bickart (B. & B.), Kimball house cigar stand, Markham house cigar stand, H. C. Hamilton, customhouse, Big Bonanza (Aug. Fresh), Gate City Bank saloon (W. C. Bogan), Thornton & Grubb's book store, Benjamin & Cronin's drug store, Bratton's drug store, Avery's drug store, Captain A. C. Stued, at Black's shoe store, Hollis & McMahon, Palmer's drug store, and at the office of Amos Fox, 15 West Alabama street. The drawing will positively come off at the time and place mentioned.

W. L. CALHOUN, Pres't Fulton Co. Con. Veteran's Ass'n.

JOHN F. EDWARDS, Secretary.

### WANTED

IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE, active and experienced grocery salesman; well posted in the imported and domestic goods, and thoroughly acquainted with the trade in central and northern Georgia. None but first-class men possessing the requisite experience and ability need apply. To save time please send good references (grocery merchants preferred) with application. Austin, Nichols & Co., Importers and Wholesale grocers, New York city.

### Red Hot Notice.

H. A. BOYNTON, T. C., VS. L. P. THOMAS, SHERIFF.

Col. L. P. Thomas: I turn over to you the unpaid Tax Pi. Fas. for 1888. I expect your prompt collection of same. The Comptroller General demands of me to make a settlement for the Taxes of 1888, so I shall expect a prompt execution of the law, to levy and sell, if necessary, at once, in order to collect.

H. A. BOYNTON, Tax Collector, 1888.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In obedience to above orders the BLACK FLAG is raised. Ask no favors—expect no quarters. I am sorry but can't help you. You can save your property from being advertised by paying up at once.

L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

Feb 10—d1 t10 17 24 28 sun

### LADIES.

The Skin May be Kept Fresh and Beautiful by using Freeman's Medicinal Face Powder, free from poison, harmless as talcum down, when properly applied it cannot be detected, and is without question the finest and only perfect toilet preparation in the market. Freeman's Hairdressing (made maca painted) the new handkerchief perfume, only 50c per oz. It's exquisite.

### STOVES.

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION IN BAKING—AND ALL MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR FOUND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE



### MARVELOUS RESULTS

LOSS IN SHRINKAGE OF MEATS.

Very few people know that the shrinkage of meats roasted in a close oven is from thirty-five to forty per cent. All meat contains seventy-five per cent. of water and only twenty-five per cent. of solid matter, and the loss that is made in the roasting is made in the evaporation of the water which is the vital part of meat.

"Effect of the SOLID OVEN DOOR."

A ten pound Sirloin, medium or well-done, will be reduced to six pounds and four ounces of Roasted Meat, showing a loss of thirty-six per cent. of the weight of the meat.

"Effect of WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR."

A very pound Sirloin, medium or well-done, will be reduced to nine pounds and eight ounces of Roasted Meat, showing a loss of eight ounces of meat, while the loss is five per cent. of the total weight, showing the very small loss of BUT SEVEN PER CENT OF MEAT.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST, EXCELSIOR MEAT CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY CHAS. A. CONKLIN

Successor to A. F. Stewart & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

### OIL OF VITRIOL

CONCENTRATED IN PLATINA.

Sulphuric Acid, Acid Phosphate, Ammoniated Fertilizers, All at Lowest Possible Prices.

MANUFACTURED BY

Clifton Chemical & Phosphate Co

Atlanta, Ga.

Jan 27—Sun Tues Thur

### CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE Mayor and General Council will be received until 3 p.m., Monday, March 4th, for the cutting and side walks to be laid during the year.

Specifications can be seen at the office of R. M. Clayton, City Engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Atlanta, Ga., M. MAHONEY, February 15, 1889, Comm. Public Works, Feb 17 1889.

### On account of improvements to be made

both on the inside and front of our store, we have only two weeks in which to reduce our stock, as by that time the contractor must take possession. We shall therefore make such low prices throughout as will enable us to easily accomplish our object, and at the same time to offer splendid opportunities to those in need of anything in either Clothing or Furnishings. A. ROSENFELD & SON, 24 Whitehall Street, Cor. Alabama

### Bluthenthal & Bickart

B. & B.,

### Wholesale Liquors and Direct Importers

46 and 48 Marietta street. Telephone 378.

80 South Forsyth street.

under rocsid 7p

GET OUR PRICES

### JOSEPH THOMPSON,

21 AND 23 DECATUR ST.

(Successor to Cox, Hill & Thompson.)

—DEALER IN—

### FINE WHISKIES, WINES, BEER, Etc.

Sole Agent for Acme Whiskies.

DISTILLER OF STONE MOUNTAIN CORN WHISKY

Just received a car load of Arcadian water and Ginger from Waukesha.

Telephone 48.

### PLANING MILL

Mantels, Interior Finish, Newels, Verandah Posts, Mouldings, Brackets, Etc.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

### Fulton Lumber and Manufacturing Co

Office: Corner Hunter Street and C. R. R. Telephone 1040 and

Mill: Corner Mitchell and Mangum



## ONE WOMAN'S LIFE.

THE STORY OF ONE OF THE LITTLE CHINCHIN GIRLS.

A Pathetic Side of Stage Life—Louis James and Marie Wainwright to Separate—Other News of the Stage.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 15.—How often we come across the pathetic in this little world of which the stage is the center! How often do we find disappointment and sorrow written in the lines covered by the grease, paint and powder which convert the sad and sorrowing man or woman into the gay and happy comedian whose duty it is to amuse!

I found a notable case of this sort a few days ago, and I have had a case of the "blues" ever since.

A life filled with sorrow and bitterness.

A life thrown away.

It is the life of one who seems the merriest and happiest of all the merry maidens who help Louis Harrison bring dollars to the managerial coffers of J. Lee and Dixey. She is pretty and accomplished, is able to earn a fair living and is much sought after, but her life is a blank.

Eight or ten years ago I knew this girl as one of the younger belles of a live western city. She was prettier than than any as sweet and gentle and refined as a girl can be, which means a great deal. She was the idol of wealthy relations, and was given every opportunity to cultivate by education the natural talents which she had in a high degree.

The future seemed the brightest possible. A few years later and I had lost sight of her. Changes of scene had driven from my mind all thought of this fair young woman who had in those early days—yes, I confess it—occupied a rather prominent position in my thoughts. I was traveling away at a newspaper desk in the far west when a paragraph with a familiar date line caught my eye, and I learned that the beautiful, delicate creature had been compelled by reverses of fortune to go upon the stage. I heard of her success. She was sensible, and instead of attempting to star as a society actress—I've no doubt she could have done so had she so desired, for I know managers who lie awake nights looking for this sort of material, she commenced at the bottom. I have said she had real talent. She showed it by her rapid rise in her chosen profession and the success she made with some of the best companies in the country.

It was during this period that I was so fortunate as to see her again. She told me of her life and she was "oh, so happy." She was happy over her dramatic success, but she was happier in her private life. She was the wife of a most promising young actor, a handsome fellow, and as worthy as he was handsome. This happiness, she said, had come as a recompense for all the sorrows of the past and she felt now as if it would last forever.

I saw her again last week—living, but that was all.

A horrible accident had taken that beloved husband from her very eyes. For a time it was thought that her reason had deserted her. In the year that followed she shed not one tear—she thought only of him who had gone and went about as one whose whole life was in another world. Fame and fortune slipped through her fingers while she, heedless of all else, thought only of that light which had gone out of her life.

It was so for a year or more; then starvation stared her in the face. Kind friends who had attempted to minister to her wants had been driven off one by one by circumstances of various sorts. Then she found it necessary to earn her bread, and with a heart still laden from her great sorrow, secured a place in the "Little Tycoon" chorus.

She is there now. As she sings and dances before a delighted audience, she seems the very personification of light and happiness, and all who see her are made to smile. Yet to her is a mere existence.

There is a pathetic side to this stage life, I say, and this is one instance that has come beneath my own observation.

Ramsey Morris's play, "The Tigris," with Selma Petter in the principal role, has at last made its appearance in New York.

It is a rather curious fact, by the way, that in last week four plays were presented for the first time in New York which had been seen in other parts of the country earlier.

Does this argue that the metropolitan is losing its grip as such, or does it mean that managers hunt elsewhere for the "dog" upon which to try their new productions? Take your choice. But to return to "The Tigris." We have looked forward to its coming because its praises have been continually sung in our ears by an enterprising manager and equally enterprising and energetic press assistant. It was perhaps due to their continual and systematic puffing that we had been led to expect too much of the play and were disappointed in the result.

Not that the play is altogether bad—far from it. The story is rather interesting, the central figure being a sort of Lena Despard adventure. There is some clever comedy, some hardy as clever criticism, and an altogether happy ending; but the play has undoubted faults and a good many of them.

The greatest interest was felt in the appearance of Miss Petter and of Mr. Morris himself, who is known as a decidedly versatile and interesting fellow. Miss Petter made her debut to the audience as a whole, and the play may be said to belong to that class called "conventional good," and may go for a couple of seasons. Miss Petter is better than the play.

The Comely Opera company is in trouble. It has, in short, gone glimmering, and there is sadness in consequence.

Mrs. Langtry finds that "Lady Macbeth" won't pay. This is not to be wondered at. Last week's business with her was not very good, and it is announced that it will be continued until the end of the season. Then Mrs. Potter, accompanied by Mr. Belton, will go to Europe for a summer's rest.

Belle, by the way, is a favorite subject for newspaper paragraphs. Here is one which may be of interest. It comes from Dunlop's Stage News:

There have been so many absurdly unfounded stories told and printed about Kyrie Belle that it is just as well to state the facts in which money, to any extent, can be safely bet and myself referred to for evidence should a bet be made. (1.) His real name is Harold Dominic Higgins. (2.) His father was the Rev. John Montague Higgins, who became a semi-theatrical electrician and adopted the name of Belle. (The Irish family to whom Kyrie inaccurately refers his origin, by the way, pronounce their patronymic He'll-never and not Belle.) (3.) His mother was a Miss Money, daughter of an English admiral of that name. (4.) He was born in Ireland and christened there. (5.) He was never an

officer of the British navy, but was an apprentice as "articled young gentleman" aboard a merchant ship running between London and Melbourne, one of his quondam shipmates having been Mr. Barff, chief officer of the big steamship "City of New York." (6.) He was never champion amateur light weight of England, and never won the club emblem of that honor, the real champion of that class having been Herbert Rhyne, son of Major Rhyne, of the Indian army, and better known to thousands of Americans as Maurice Barrymore. (7.) He never distinguished himself as an athlete. (8.) He cannot jump his own height, run twenty miles, or knock out a man twenty pounds heavier than himself—being, indeed, a mild, effeminate and extremely pacific person, with a wise preference for wearing good clothes and an undisturbed countenance. The fact that Mrs. Brown-Potter loses no opportunity to lend her charming asseveration to the fictions disposed of above speaks more eloquently for her kindness than for her acquaintance with the real Mr. Higgins as distinguished from the picturesque Mr. Belle.

The newspaper poets have been trying in vain to make Higgins rhyme with something, or other.

Why not try "riggins," after this fashion: He's Harold Dominic Higgins. He's a rigger in a rigger's riggins. He's all right! MAX WELTON.

THE STAGE AND STAGE PEOPLE.

The announcement of the theatrical separation of Louis James and his estimable and highly accomplished wife, whose stage name is Marie Wainwright, has created no little stir in the stage world. These stars—the ablest of those now appearing in this branch of art, technically known as the legitimate—have made such a success of their profession together that the news of their separation is received with the same regret as that of the breaking up of the famous firm of Robinson and Crane.

"They separate for the same reason," said Manager Gus Mortimer when he last week, "that Robinson and Crane do—a belief that their professional success will be better secured by the separation." Miss Wainwright has decided to make a grand production of "Twelfth Night," while Mr. James will make a production of "Ghosts de la Fugue," and old comedies in which James Murdoch has made such a decided success, "Innocent" and "The Dramatist," besides the plays in which he has made such a success the past three seasons, "Virginia," "Othello," and "Hamlet."

Marie Wainwright is much more remarkable than her husband in her dramatic career, and her rise in the histrionic world has been rapid and full of events. Always as pleasant as her graceful smiles, fortunate in possessing rare talent, she was equally so in possessing a social position of decided prominence. She is the daughter of the late Commodore Wainwright, who was killed on the battle of the Harriet Lane, and the favorite granddaughter of the late Bishop Wainwright, of Virginia, who left her a little fortune, and a cousin. Her mother, Mary Bayard, her mother, whose maiden name was Bayard, belonged to one of the best families of Virginia. She has relatives here in Atlanta.

Very early in life Miss Wainwright was sent to Paris, where she received her education in a convent. During her years of study it was an undecided question in the minds of parents whether she excelled in classic or lyric, and it was not until she had completed the study of both and made her debut as a tragedienne in 1878, that she herself decided to devote her talent to the drama. Her debut in the latter line of art was made in 1879 when played in a benefit given to the handsome George Richmond at Booth's theater in New York. The bill was Romeo and Juliet. There were six Julietes in the cast—every one of them brilliant, but Miss Wainwright was the only one in the cast who had ever achieved a great success in that part.

Louis James is not only a talented and conscientious actor and a kind student, but he is a popular as well. Large, muscular and good looking, it is not strange that his physique, as well as his facile acting, produced universal admiration. He has from youth been a hard student, and has never made a failure—a record which is indeed a rarity.

As a legitimate star he ranks among the best, and it is safe to predict, his success as well as his brilliant and successful dramatic success.

It is probable that Frederick's finding will be seen as leading man with Miss Wainwright—though this is by no means certain.

Charles Coughlin's Jaques, in the support of Mrs. Langtry's Rosalind, is highly praised.

The Tufala Times comes pretty near hitting the nail on the head when it says:

The Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde company are still stranded in London. They have been playing in hard luck. The trouble is that a company with so little merit as this takes the south to be a legitimate pasture for their inexperience and want of talent and have an idea that we will patronize and put up with anything. Occasionally they are undecorated as the members of this company were. Decent shows can get decent houses and very poor shows no house at all.

Mrs. Langtry's latest bon mot is that she has to borrow the sticks of Mrs. Potter's company to impersonate the Egyptian queen of her present play. Mrs. Potter sits up at night trying to hit upon something pleasant in the way of repartee.

"And so your wife, Mr. Waxy," observed Miss Langtry, "persists in going to the theater alone, in spite of your commands. Why, she's a regular minuet!"

"Next door to it, anyhow," answered Waxy. "She is a regular minuet!"—New York Dispatch.

A woman glass-eater named Eliza, in a Denver mine museum, is known locally as Crystal Liza.—Fittsburg Chronicle.

THE THEATER THIS WEEK.

This week will be remarkable because of the appearance of four great attractions. The first will be

Dixey in "Adonis." He comes at the head of a burlesque company of sixty people, and he will give a performance with the same cast, costumes, stage effects used in New York city. It will be, therefore, a beautiful performance, one not often seen in the south, if ever before. There does not seem to be much in "Adonis." The whole merits reside in Dixey and in his gorgeous support, and those are such that for six consecutive nights he played the same character in New York. Every one will want to see Dixey, and, in consequence, it will be well to buy seats as early as possible.

Louis James and Marie Wainwright. Wednesday, for one night, these distinguished stars will appear in Atlanta for the last time together, in Sheridan's masterpiece, "School for Scandal." The verdict of everybody, last year, was that seldom has been seen a better company than the one headed by these sterling artists had appeared upon the stage, and that the performance in every point whatever, was faultless and supremely elegant. From the pen of the critic of the New York World, this is taken:

"Miss Wainwright was as charming as Lady Essex as one may see in a life time. To this characterization, as to all she does, this beautiful woman lends the charm of her individuality which is so potent in pleasing quality as to do away with all question of conventionalities."

"Without a thought of at any rate without seeming regard for the conception that eminent preface has portrayed, the pure theaterian scene finished method that Mr. James brings to the last time together, in Sheridan's masterpiece, 'School for Scandal.' The verdict of everybody, last year, was that seldom has been seen a better company than the one headed by these sterling artists had appeared upon the stage, and that the performance in every point whatever, was faultless and supremely elegant. From the pen of the critic of the New York World, this is taken:

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receptive power to all that is pleasing in the powers of character portraiture."

Arthur Rehan's Comedy Company.

Also for one night only, next Thursday, Arthur Rehan's excellent company, will play for the first time in Atlanta, Daly's latest success, "Nancy & Co.," with the same cast, costumes and stage effects with which it was produced in New York.

The plot of this admirable comedy is an admixture of young husband and wife, sweetheart and beau, and their trials and troubles are so deftly handled, and the story, though intricate, gives a scope for so many comical situations and ludicrous mistakes, that the spectators are kept in one continuous roar of laughter, only relieved occasionally by a charming bit of love-making, which invariably ends with some absurdity or comical interruption.

As the laughter is allowed, but time enough to take a fresh breath and prepare to laugh again. One of the best of these performances is the careful attention given to every detail. The play, by itself, speaks, the furniture, draperies, bric-a-brac, etc., in fact every little item necessary to perfection is thought of. "Nancy & Co." is from the French and was the reigning success in Paris last winter. Its adaptation by Augustin Daly scored instant favor in New York.

Mr. Rehan's company are all artists of marked ability, as those who have been fortunate enough to have witnessed the performances given by Mr. Daly's troupe in Atlanta, Daly's latest success, "Nancy & Co.," will be able to testify. In fact every little item necessary to perfection is thought of. "Nancy & Co." is from the French and was the reigning success in Paris last winter. Its adaptation by Augustin Daly scored instant favor in New York.

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## THE FARMERS.

## What Constitutes an Independent Farmer.

FOURTH LETTER OF JOHN P. FORT ON SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

## WHAT A WOMAN HAS ACCOMPLISHED

An Admirable Letter—General Gossip of the Farm, Etc.

Our farmers' letters this morning cover a variety of topics. We print a report of Captain Jane Smith's farming in Talbot county. We sent a special correspondent to go over her farm with her, and publish the result of the investigation. John P. Fort is developing into the most important series of letters on farming topics of the day. In Pulaski county another club is organized, and the plan of the Pettit's Creek club is noted, and various other topics are discussed.

## FOURTH LETTER.

A man who owes no man anything and has sufficient money to carry on his business and supply the economical wants of his household is practically independent.

If he is a farmer his position is one of complete independence, and tends to develop the best elements in a man.

The love of home, a love of free institutions, a patriotic impulse that manifests itself when occasion demands call it forth.

From men reared in such an atmosphere, the world is indebted for much.

That such might be the condition of the farmers of this state every good citizen wishes.

That his condition in this respect should compare favorably with other classes is to be devoutly desired. If for no other reason than their property is indisputably linked with that of all other classes. A property that fails to link him in the movement in time of trial, will need his strong support.

An independent farmer, such as I have spoken of, has no cause of complaint beyond that endured by those other trades, vocations and pursuits, excepting when he proposes to buy commercial fertilizers, for this substance may be properly compared to a pig in a bag.

The farmer wants a pig, and the animal is put in a bag and not taken from it. He is invariable sold for a fat pig when he often proves to be a very poor pig. Probably the farmer had better grow his own pig, and he will then know better whether the animal will suit him. A farmer with cash in his hands can buy all he needs at fairly reasonable prices. Competition in all lines of trade, the seductive power of money in hand, gives an advantage in business that, properly managed, puts him on a footing with other people.

While it is true that there are combinations of capital forming combines and trusts that oppress the farmer, they also oppress, in various ways, all other classes. It is no province of this article to consider this great evil that is now being discussed by our state and national legislators.

The farmers who have this means to control their business are comparatively few in Georgia in comparison to the great body of tillers of the soil who are dependent upon others for what they need to obtain the necessary supplies with which to carry on their business. It is of this great body of our citizens whom I propose now to write.

The causes that have placed the farmers in a condition so that he is compelled to ask the merchants to furnish him supplies on credit to carry on his business are many, and are considering the principal ones. But they are all secondary to the cause arising from the high price paid by the farmer for all supplies furnished on credit to him with which to make his crop. The average per cent charged him by the merchant who gives him credit has been estimated by the department of agriculture for the year 1888 at 75 per cent per annum. These figures are collected from many sources over the state, and may be taken as true. For the ten years before the year just passed, the average per cent charged has been much higher. It is often double this amount and more. The average business man in any other vocation in life, if charged by a person who is not his debtor, such a per cent, or the half of it, he would at once say, "My business or no other business can afford such a rate of interest. To pay it would mean that my profits are gone, and I am felly. It is better that I close my business before I become hopelessly entangled."

Any fair-minded man in having stated to him that a fellow citizen is paying such an interest upon his business feels a sympathy and sorrow for him at once, and he would not pay it if I was in his place. It will surely ruin his business. Such a rate is wrong, unreasonable, and ought not to be charged."

If I had by my brother, and he was doing as he is compelled to pay such a rate—that "necessity knows no law."

Then he would say, "If such is your situation, the law of the community should protect you from this heavy impost."

The man thus oppressed might then say, "If the law interferes between me and the man who supplies me, and he refuses to pay me, I will refuse credit entirely. I will have to suspend my business." Then should come the reply fraught with the greatest wisdom. "If such is your situation, and you are in a position to pay, the sooner your business is stopped the better for you and your business."

"There is no deprivation that you should not submit to rather than continue a business that is so burdensome. However economical you may be you cannot overcome this heavy tax. It will ever long press you into a hopeless condition. It puts you in a state of vassalage and crushes your energies to place you in a situation not contemplated by the free institutions of our country. To deprive you of this credit that you now have, and to your existence, will benefit you, whatever may be the action of the merchant who supplies you. People do not starve under our cruel and unfeeling laws, but you will live and soon be getting your business in hand upon a sure foundation."

Our legislators have in their power to put an end to this heavy impost upon the agriculture of this state and when I come to that portion of these letters in which a remedy for this evil is suggested I expect to offer a formal plan for this purpose.

It would be unfair did I not now put myself in the place of the merchant who furnishes these "time" supplies to the farmer at such a rate and of which I have thought necessary to write so harshly.

"As a class, the merchants who furnish these 'time' supplies to the farmers are good men and with but few exceptions would be gratified if the country was in such a condition as not to require or ask of them supplies on credit. He is moved with the same sympathy in human affairs that other people are, and he would gladly join in a movement to remedy this great and unmitigated evil. I have conversed with many of these merchants who thus supply the farmer, and can best illustrate this matter by giving their views that I have gathered in cursorily discussing this subject with them in the last few years."

One of the largest dealers in this line that I know, in conversing with me upon this matter, said: "If people do not want their grain ground do not let them come to my mill."

This cold-blooded view of such a serious matter I do not think is held by many. Other country merchants complained that they were taxed so heavily by the large capitalists and city merchant, by reason of their want of capital, that they were thus in a measure forced into number and the reply is nearly universal when this subject is presented, is that "the risk is so great." "So many fail to fully pay, and some do not pay; therefore those who do pay will thus make up for losses upon others."

Was there ever an answer to any question of grave import so unreasonable and unjust? That a heavy and unbearable burden is placed upon one man because he has the fortitude to discharge it, to compensate the mer-

chant for placing a burden upon another greater than he can bear.

This process has not occurred to the gain of the dealer from whom the farmer has directly obtained his supplies, as would at first be supposed. So many have been lured beyond power of recuperation that they have had to be carried from one year to another, until exhausted by efforts to achieve the unattainable, their farms have yielded to the inevitable and the merchants gain consist of worthless notes, mortgages and crop liens, upon their face representing the enormous interest he hoped to receive. He who had made most out of this condition of our country is the large merchant and capitalist of the cities. The effect of this state of affairs has only partially reached the farmer, as yet, and can only do so through the more complete exhaustion of the small merchants.

These small dealers, by exercising great care with their business, and the disaster that follows this oppression, but the largest per cent of their surplus earnings is absorbed by the money centers in the cities.

These hands of capital puts its calculating power upon the toil of the country and she quivers in its grasp.

We continually read of the immense surplus and dividends declared by our banking institutions, and it is exemplified as an index of the prosperity of the people. Instead of such being true it is directly the opposite.

The banks "feel no need of this spin," yet when they accumulate such sums in their business the country bleeds at every pore.

The economy practiced by the farmers of Georgia to maintain this condition of affairs is of a character unknown by other classes.

It is only by such rigid economy and abstinence from every luxury that the condition of affairs is maintained as they at present exist in this state.

In writing of this subject I deem that I would not present it properly did I not place in a view separate from others the small country farmers who carry on little farms of their own, mostly tenants, to which may be added a small class of the poorest white farmers of Georgia, who when the merchant thinks the risk is very great.

Nearly all of this class of small farmers, of which I write, are illiterate and know not the true meaning of the word interest or per cent. With few exceptions this class of farmers obtain their supplies on time.

The per cent charged, and collected from them for such time, is their crop, and is more and bread to eat while they work it, is so enormous that it is a wonder how they live.

In discussing this matter, I am not speaking of the merchant, but of the farmer, who is the one who is the most completely of his profits, at the same time stating that of the large number of negro farmers that he had supplied he had lost nothing by them at the close of the season, and he had made to him of the enormous charges made for these supplies, and he replied that the negro should not be educated to understand interest.

I did not reply to this remark, but I thought how unjust it was to keep a man in ignorance of that which he is paying by the sweat of his brow. If there is a remedy for this evil that is given to him who bears the heat and burden of the day?

The colored farmer is the only man who can stand these exactions and as a rule he is the best part of this class for he can and will live on less than any white man can or ought. He is semi-barbarous in his manner of living and will exist and make a crop under conditions that any other man will refuse to make.

Under such a system of economy the surplus he makes is generally large enough to satisfy the demands against his crop.

He often lacks enough to buy a sack of flour and a few little things for his family for Christmas.

He soon calls upon his friend to whom he has given all his surplus to "run him again," for he has paid up.

But look at his home and surroundings. It calls for our sympathy.

I have presented no unreal state of affairs. If it is denied I point to the appearance of the country and to the cities. The answer is complete—no denial can change it, and no words can strengthen it. JOHN P. FORT.

## HERE'S A LOAN—

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 12.—That humorously doleful letter in THE CONSTITUTION of January 27, signed "Matron," roused in me a great desire to demand my share of the farmer's woes, against the grain, as she brings—laziness, extravagance, and a proneness to buy what could be made at home. It is very "checky" of me, I admit, for she has lived many more years as a farmer's wife, than I have seen altogether, and I should think forty years quite long enough to give a wife considerable influence over her husband, and he be the more obedient to her. I am of the kind, the wife might, it seems to me, by suggestion and other adroit methods, stay her leige lord's hand, when he is throwing away money in the style of "Matron's" deplores. I am of the kind, that one southern woman should bring such accusations, as she does, against the rest, for as far as my observation goes, farmers' wives are well supplied with energy, some too much, for their strength. I know I'm not an exception, for hundreds of others have grown up since the war, learning to wait upon themselves, and be their own dressmakers. For one, I don't see the need of the south unless the class of whites who are willing to go to service were different in many respects. This state and glorious republic has no respectable and respectful peasantry who are willing to fill servants' places and be satisfied with servants' privileges.

As for the country where I live the farmers are doing well and their wives almost to a unit, do their own cooking and heartily wish for strength to do the washing and ironing. I don't see the need of the south unless the class of whites who are willing to go to service were different in many respects. This state and glorious republic has no respectable and respectful peasantry who are willing to fill servants' places and be satisfied with servants' privileges.

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Finance and Commerce.  
Bonds, Stocks and Money.

**CONSTITUTION OFFICE.**  
ATLANTA, February 16, 1889.  
New York exchange buying at 100 and selling at 100.  
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**NEW YORK STOCKS.**  
Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.  
NEW YORK, February 16.—Money on call is easy with no change in the rate. The market is quiet with no change in the rate. The market is quiet with no change in the rate. The market is quiet with no change in the rate.

**THE COTTON MARKET.**  
ATLANTA, February 16, 1889.  
Consolidated net receipts today 15,735 bales, exports to Great Britain 7,236, to France 1,200, to Continent 1,200, to other ports 1,200.  
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**BANKERS AND BROKERS.**  
**TRADERS' BANK OF ATLANTA.**  
CAPITAL \$100,000.  
James L. Wylie, Pres. | W. J. Van Dyke, V. Pres.  
Edward S. Pratt, Cashier.

**WANTED.**  
Southern Timber Lands  
Large or Small Tracts.  
Address FREDERICKS & CO.,  
Times Building, Chicago, Ill.  
Or 16 Commerce St., Montgomery, Ala.  
Feb 2 and wed 3 p.m.

**W. H. Patterson,**  
BOND AND STOCK BROKER,  
24 South Pryor Street.  
A choice line of investments on hand. An ample supply of money in hand for first-class mortgage loans at reasonable rates. Orders for the purchase or sale of securities on the New York Stock Exchange for cash or on margin, taken. Investment securities bought and sold.

**CAPITAL CITY BANK**  
OF ATLANTA, GA.  
COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS.  
Capital and Undivided Profits, \$440,000.  
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
—TRANSACTION—  
Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is respectfully solicited. Special feature made of Savings Department. Interest paid on time deposits.

**WE WANT**  
Capital City Bank stock.  
Germania Loan and Banking Association stock.  
New York Produce Exchange stock.  
New York Cotton Exchange stock.  
New York Coffee Exchange stock.  
New York Board of Trade stock.  
New York Mercantile Exchange stock.  
New York Stock Exchange stock.  
New York Bond Exchange stock.  
New York Real Estate Exchange stock.  
New York Insurance Exchange stock.  
New York Fire Insurance Exchange stock.  
New York Marine Insurance Exchange stock.  
New York Life Insurance Exchange stock.  
New York Accident Insurance Exchange stock.  
New York Fire and Marine Insurance Exchange stock.  
New York Life and Accident Insurance Exchange stock.

**W. J. EMBRY & CO.,**  
BROKERS  
AND DEALERS IN  
State, County, Land, Furnace, Railroad and Mining Stocks and Bonds.  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.  
Stock Exchange daily quotations sent by mail or wire, on application.  
**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**  
**S. H. PHELPS & CO.,**  
Brokers and Commission Merchants,  
14 E. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
**MEMORANDUM.**  
**PHONE 439.**  
**SIBLEY & CO.,**  
Commission.  
17 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.  
Subject: BUYERS WANTED.

We want buyers for Two car loads of Choice Oranges, One car load Selected Apples, Two car loads Eastern Early Rose Seed Potatoes, Five car loads No. 1 Timothy Hay, Fifty barrels Air Ribbon Cane Syrup.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**  
W. T. PARK, M. D.,  
714 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.  
All long standing and complicated diseases of the throat, nose and ears, treated by the most successful and reliable methods. Specialties: Catarrh of the throat, nose and ears, etc. Office by mail and express. Feb 13 and 14 p.m.  
TURNBULL & HOWELL, JR.,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Offices, 7 and 8 Fitch Building, Broad and Marietta streets. Elevator Broad St. Telephone 321.  
EDMUND W. MARTIN,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
No. 535 Whitehall Street.  
Telephone 312.  
JOHNSON & JOHNSON,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, (S. J. HAMMOND'S OLD OFFICE)  
245 E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA.  
Practices in the courts at Macon and vicinity. Gives prompt attention to all business. Office 1-3 m.  
N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, (S. J. HAMMOND'S OLD OFFICE)  
245 E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.  
W. W. LAMBIN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
635 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
Professional business solicited. Feb 17 p.m.  
ROBERT HARRISON,  
COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Gate City Bank Building,  
Rooms 6 and 7.  
Attorney and Special Agent in Georgia for the  
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK  
(Paid up cash capital \$1,000,000)  
Guarantee and Surety Bonds.  
DR. THOS. H. KENAN  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Office at his residence, 175 West Peachtree street. Feb 13 p.m.  
WILLIAM A. HAYWOOD, HAMILTON DODDGE,  
HAYWOOD & DODGE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office 175 Peachtree Street, Telephone 117.  
J. R. WHITTE, MAX MEYERHARDT, EDWARD WRIGHT,  
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Rome, Ga.  
JOHN T. GLENN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Rooms 22 and 24 Gate City Bank Building.

**E. Van Winkle & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Texas.  
Cotton Seed Oil Mills, Gins, Presses, Feeders and Condensers, Shafting, Pulleys, Saw Mills, Wind Mills, Pumps and Tanks.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA**  
No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla. and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.  
On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily except those marked 1, which are run daily, except Sunday. And those marked 2 are run on Sunday only.  
Leave Atlanta..... 6:50 a.m. 7:15 p.m. 11:00 p.m.  
Arrive Jacksonville..... 10:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.  
Leave Jacksonville..... 6:00 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 11:00 p.m.  
Arrive Atlanta..... 10:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.  
Through cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah and Jacksonville and Macon, Savannah and Jacksonville, take the 6:30 a. m. train for Atlanta.

**Savannah Fast Freight and Passenger Line**  
Between NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and all points south and southwest, via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA and OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
This line is operated under one management between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA, and can therefore offer the  
Best and Most Expeditious Freight Line Between These Ports  
The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and elegant steamers therefore, before purchasing tickets via other routes, will do well to call on the first of the merits of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and tedious all-day rides from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, \$24. Round trip tickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October 1st.  
**TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.**  
The magnificent fleet of steamships of this line are appointed to sail for Savannah as follows:  
NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH.  
Per 85, North River S. S. Co.  
City of Savannah..... Saturday, February 2  
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## MEXICAN ONYX.

Tables, Pedestals, Clocks and Cabinets, with polished brass trimmings. New assortment just received. Freeman & Crankshaw, Jewelers.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON

## J. C. HENDRIX &amp; CO

4 Acres Washington Street.

4 Acres Capitol Avenue.

12 room house, Garret street, near Center, all conveniences; just the place for a physician's house and office.

2 room house, double halls and verandas, corner Haynes and Rhodes street; large corner lot; a first class home; owner left the city and directs us to sell.

10 room house, large lot, Capitol Avenue.

6 room house, large lot, large lot, corner Luckie and Poultry streets.

4 room new house, large lot, Chamberlain street.

10 room house, large lot, Young street, a bargain.

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## ON THE TRAIN.

AN OLD MAN TAKES ON HIS WAY BACK HOME FROM SYRINA. FIRST TIME AWAY FROM THE OLD LADY

A Patched Umbrella and Long Stem Cob Pipe—Apple Switches and an Old Fashioned Watch—Two Gray Haired Lovers Meet When the Train Stops at Madison.

He sat just in front of me in the smoking car—an old man of seventy or thereabouts. Judging from his general appearance, he was a well-to-do farmer, maybe a "squire," or something of that sort.

He was traveling alone. Beside him on the seat were a number of bundles and an old-fashioned grip sack, and in the rack over the window was a wrapped up bundle of apple switches. Leaning against the arm of the seat was a huge umbrella with stout handle, hickory ribs and a black umbrella when it was new—in all probability it was black—but it was a yellowish, dingy brown now, and was patched in three places. Somewhere or other it suggested camp-meetings, and barbecues, and court days in the country.

Protruding from the cavern like depths of the big umbrella was the cane stem of the old gentleman's cob pipe.

And he was nervous about something. As the train left Atlanta he filled his long stemmed pipe and began smoking. He took from his pocket a silver watch—a watch with plain, honest face that was in his way, very much like that of the old man himself, and with two sturdy hands, just like a pretty pearl man's. "We're a little late. Now that is too bad."

The conductor came up just in time to hear the remark.

"Just in time," said the conductor, glancing at his own watch, "didn't you say?"

"A little bit slow by my time," persisted the old gentleman, as he held his watch in one hand and with the other hand fumbled in his pocket for the ticket. "I suppose, now, likely that's because mine is sun-time, sir. There's my ticket. Yes, sir, a little bit slow."

"Live in Madison?" asked the conductor, as he looked at the name on the ticket.

"No, sir; not right in Madison, but near there. Yes, sir, I have lived right there these fifty years or more."

He had replaced the big silver watch in a vest pocket, and, as the conductor passed on, the old man began puffing away vigorously at the long-stemmed pipe. Then he looked at his watch again, and then looked at the ticket, or so he thought, and then glanced at his watch again. He looked out to calculate the speed again, and then emptied his pipe, blew out the smoke through the stem, and thrust his pipe back in the umbrella.

A brakeman came through the car and as he was passing by the old man stopped him.

"Will we get to Madison on time?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said the brakeman, as he stood himself in the aisle, "we're on time now."

"A little bit slow, sir—a little bit slow."

"Oh, not more'n a minute or two."

"No, sir; not more'n a minute or so. Much obliged, sir."

And as the brakeman staggered on down the aisle the old man looked at his watch again. Then he refilled his pipe and lighted it. It was just a minute. He puffed away for a minute or so and then glanced at his watch again. He looked out to calculate the speed again, and then emptied his pipe, blew out the smoke and put the pipe back in the umbrella.

The conductor came back through and stopped at the old man's seat.

"Say you live in Madison?"

"Near Madison, yes, sir, near Madison. Right there on Madison."

"You haven't got far to go then?"

"Right sharp piece, sir. I wish I was there."

"Anything happened?"

"Oh, no, sir, no, sir. Nothing happened."

Then he looked at his watch again.

"You think we'll be there on time, sir?"

"Oh, yes, we're making good time now."

"Yes," said the old man, as if he half doubted it. "Yes, sir, we seem to be going pretty near now."

Then a mechanical fashion, he fished out the long-stemmed pipe, filled it again, and began smoking. Then he looked at his watch again.

"Yes, sir," he repeated in the same doubtful tone, "we seem to be going pretty near now."

"Do you know the Wilsons up there near Madison?" asked the conductor.

"Wilson?" repeated the old man quickly, as he fished in his vest pocket for a card. "Oh, yes, the Wilsons might well. Columbus Wilson—Lum Wilson they call him—he married my daughter. Yes, sir, he married my second daughter. Sit down, sir."

"He was a sort of renegade about the hyphenation that was hard to refuse. The conductor sat down and the old man talked on about the Wilsons and the Dukes and Thompsons."

"Yes, sir, I've been right there for fifty years and this here is the first time I ever left home without taking the old woman along. Yes, sir, the very first time."

"Yes, sir, the very first time. I've been putting off to see Jim's wife, down at Smyrna, till I just had to go. Jim's wife's been ailing a good deal lately and me and the old woman was going to start tomorrow a week ago. We was all fixed up to go and had done with Jim was coming, but a Tuesday night, before we was going, Wednesday, the old woman was sick herself. She couldn't go, and she wouldn't let me stay, and nothing would do her but I must go right on. Then I thought how Jim would be disappointed if none of us didn't go, so I just went along."

"Jim's wife better?"

"We'll, a little bit, prob'ly. But—"

He glanced at his watch again before he finished the sentence.

"But I—just ain't used to it, you know, being away from the old woman so long. I just got to thinking about it, how somethin' might happen. I told Jim I just got to see just to let me know—how far is it now, sir?"

"Three miles, just about."

"Yes, Jim he'll write if Lou gets any worse."

"Well," said the conductor, as he rose to go, "we're near there now."

The old man looked at his watch again and then began arranging his bundles. After this was done he took down the bundle of apple switches, and taking the switches and his umbrella under one arm, he gathered up the remaining bundles with the other arm, and rode on for a mile or so, all ready to get off.

He grew tired of holding the bundles presently and put them all back on the seat. He peered out at the houses as if he recognized old friends, and laughed at the children as they stood along by the track and shouted and waved their hats and bonnets at the train.

Then he gathered up his bundles again, and put them down again.

"Madison!"

The rear door was thrown open with a bang as the brakeman came in.

The old man gathered his bundles again, peering out through the window all the while.

As the train slackened up he arose and started down the aisle. At the depot just ahead I could see an old lady in Quaker black dress and green gingham sunbonnet. Then I saw the old man.

He had dropped all his bundles, even the umbrella and cob pipe, and the gray haired lovers, forgetful of town folks etiquette and the starch in a sunbonnet, were united again in an old fashioned hug.

G. W.

"Street Numbering."

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Your correspondent in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, while urging much needed reform in the matter of numbering our houses, says that the system by 100's is the one that should be adopted.

Now, this is the very plan that should not be adopted, as will appear from a casual inspection of the map of our city. It would simply make our streets intersect at right angles and are laid off with checkerboard regularity, that this method can be advantageously used.

What we need in Atlanta is a conservative numbering from an initial point in the city limits, or terminus of the street. The original numbering, made fifteen years ago, was possibly done in the central portion of the city, but the residence streets, especially where new buildings have gone up, is an example, the writer's residence, 248, the next adjoining lot is 244, the next is 246, the next 248, and the next 250—all within a corner's throw and of a difference of sixty numbers. We cannot understand the quality of the city council in this matter. It is no trifling affair. The sooner it is taken up the better. Let the whole system be placed in charge of the city clerk, who would assign the proper number to every building that is erected.

## BUENOS AYRES.

A City of Great Wealth and Business. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fifty-eight days at sea in a sailing vessel is an experience the average Cleveland business man seldom enjoys, but Mr. C. M. Sturtevant was out that long on his return trip from South America, reaching home last month just in time for Christmas, and he says he enjoyed it in many respects.

Last July Mr. Sturtevant boarded the bark W. B. Flint, in New York harbor, and fifty six days thereafter landed in Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic. The bark is the finest one on that route, elegantly fitted up for passengers and Mr. Sturtevant was fortunate in having Mr. Percy Burnett as a companion.

"Then, too, there were a couple of other Americans on board, Mr. H. R. Hardesty of Virginia, and a Mr. Monroe of New York. The fifty-six days passed very quickly and we had a splendid voyage, except when we encountered a severe gale. We were kept sixteen days trying to enter the mouth of the La Plata river.

"About 150 miles up the Rio de la Plata is Buenos Ayres, a handsome city of about 500,000 inhabitants. We have an idea here that away down in South America it is uncivilized but we are very much mistaken. The people dress better than they do here, and in about the same fashions. The city has the best street car service in the world, and there are banks there with \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 capital. The city is laid out in regular blocks, the streets running north, south, east and west, and whenever a street car gets to a corner he blows a trumpet made of a cow's horn. At first it is very funny to hear these horns blowing in all directions. The streets are so narrow—only 30 feet wide—that the conductor of a car can see the approach of another car on a cross street, until he gets almost to the corner, so they keep up their signals on the horns."

"There is plenty of money in Buenos Ayres, and just now the country is booming. Capitalists are buying large tracts of land from the government, and selling ranches to emigrants who come to raise cattle. A great many English capitalists are in business there, and there is a great deal of wealth in the city. I had to have my clothes made to Argentine size, money, and I found that there were hundreds of these banks in the city. The Argentine notes are discounted from 40 to 50 per cent in favor of American gold, and from 25 to 35 in favor of American greenbacks. If you are a stranger and they know it they will fleece you, for the money changers are a set of robbers."

"It is said that more cattle are raised in the Argentine Republic than in the whole United States. It is their greatest enterprise. The country is like our western prairies, admirably adapted to grazing and blessed with one of the best climates in the world. Their horses, too, are magnificent animals, and in Buenos Ayres, they have race tracks where the prizes are enormous and the gambling is very brisk."

"They haven't any timber though, and have to buy all their carts, agricultural implements etc., from European firms. Why, there isn't a manufacturer in the city. There are great opportunities in that respect, but the country. Still there are drawbacks. On account of the narrow streets, wagons cannot be used, and all the hauling is done in huge carts drawn by a tandem team, with the cart boys strapped to the sides, or the whole horse's back. You can imagine how busy people are in Buenos Ayres, when carriages are not allowed to drive up a street and return to the street in the middle of the street. The English capitalists have got their warehouses on the docks, and the available ground near the docks and the government does not allow the goods to remain on the quays after loading they have a monopoly. The consequence is that the merchants have to have their goods taken to the beach in small boats from the ship, while those carts are driven into the water and loaded up. It is amusing to go among the docks and see these carts with the horses' heads above the water. It is slow work unloading a ship—four or five days in Buenos Ayres."

"About 150 miles from Buenos Ayres there is an abundance of the best timber, and the timber trade is the center of the city. I have been thinking of starting a mill near there, but have not yet decided. It takes a great deal of money to go into manufacturing business there."

"If you go up the La Plata to Rosario, called 'the Chicago of the South,' and had some fine hunting and enjoyed myself greatly. Burnett circulated a story to the effect that a native on one of my hunting expeditions asked if it was usual habit to lodge my charge in the horse's head above the water. It is slow work unloading a ship—four or five days in Buenos Ayres."

Miss Anderson's Frigid Kisses.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Miss Anderson's frigid kiss has become a stale subject of comment and anecdote. But here is one, at least, that has not yet been published. She was released for her first London production of "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. George Alexander was the Romeo. In the midst of a certain scene Mr. Alexander begged to interpose. "May I ask, Miss Anderson," he said, "if you will please not kiss me as if I were a cold potato?"

It was during a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum, London, that the prince of Wales, sitting in a box, motioned to an attendant to bring his coat.

"Are you cold?" asked a friend.

"No," replied his highness, "not yet; but Miss Anderson is about to kiss Romeo."

A Comprehensive Recipe.

From the Lincoln Journal.

"Mr. Droolch, can you give any reason for your present condition?" You have been under the influence of liquor for a week.

"Certainly, old man; a good reason."

"What is it?"

"My wife is visiting her friends in the east."

## CUMBERLAND.

Oh, Cumberland, sweet Cumberland, Thou plaid land of summer calm, Love-dream of sunny summer land, Where chaunt the ways the sweetest psalms; In thy sun-burnished pastures, The gentlest winds waft, Beneath heaven's azure canopy, The silver circles of the dew.

The long, low stretch of misty expanse, The spectral dunes that guard the beach, The humming-birds—boisterous sands Of bold marauders upward reach To break thy barriers and to claim: Ties for their captive queen once more; And on high, beaming his benignant smile In hieroglyphics on the shore.

Among thy woodlands, twilight dim, Breathes some legendary hymn, Through warm salt marshes spreading wide, Where somber mantled cedars brood, And idly repeat again, The wild expanse of the main.

And Dungeness, grim Dungeness—Gray memory of a golden dream—Where medieval loveliness, With modern luxury, is the theme; Plantation days are vanished, but Among green beauty's ridges gleam The walls of many a crumbling ruin—Reminders of the old regime.

A lovely mound where sleeps some slave In heating of the rustic sea; Hardy the stone that marks the grave Of gallant Lighthouse Harry Lee? The bodiless chain is broken now, And the long and long-remembered sea Around the chieftain's laureled brow The storm of battle burns no more.

In contemplative attitude The moss-draped oaks stand silent there—Veiled sisters of the cloistered wood, With reverent heads low bowed in prayer; And many a soft "Our Father" sighs, And low "Hail Mary," and the sweetest of all, "Amen," is heard.

Among the violets of the spring, Among the violets of the spring,

Montgomery M. Folson.

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

**PURE**

**MOST PERFECT MADE**

Its superior excellence proves in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities, the Strongest, Finest, and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Limon, Alum, Soda, or any other injurious substance.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

G. W. Adair—Real Estate

I have for sale the prettiest vacant lot on Washington street, corner, well shaded, high and dry. A large corner of with good's room house, Washington street, \$8,000.

A cozy, well arranged 7 room house on corner lot, Pullman street, \$5,000.

Several beautiful places on Capitol Avenue.

A nice 7 room house on good lot on Crew street, cheap.

A beautiful building lots on Richardson street, near Pryor.

A house and 5 lots on Whitehall street.

Three small cottages on West Fair st., each \$5,000.

A splendid vacant lot on West Mitchell st., near Haynes, at a great bargain.

A 6 room house on Jones Avenue, near Marietta st., \$2,500.

An elegant large lot, with 7 room house, on Alexander st.



DRY GOODS, ETC.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

FURNITURE.

## KEELY COMPANY —OFFER— ATTRACTIONS —IN— Every Department This Week!

Having disposed of the surplus of their Winter Stock, they are now ready to show you SPRING NOVELTIES. Two members of Keely Company are now in New York picking up Novelties for the Coming Season. NEW GOODS BY EVERY EXPRESS.

### SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to the Embroideries, Hamburg Edges and Insertings, Swiss Mull Embroideries, Linon D Inde Embroideries, Nainsook Embroideries, Batiste Claire Embroideries, all in sets with wide and narrow edges and inserting to match.

### APRON SETS!

INFANTS' SETS!  
HEMSTITCHED FLOUNCES

In every width and quality.

All Over Embroideries,  
IRISH POINT FLOUNCES,  
REVERED & TUCKED FLOUNCES.  
THE EMBROIDERY STOCK

Full of Novelties.  
EMBROIDERIES

—AT—  
Keely Company's,  
From One Cent to Ten Dollars  
per yard.

### Special Attractions

### NOVELTY LACES

Just Opened

—AT—  
KEELY COMPANY'S.

### NEW SATTEENS!

—BEGINNING AT—

8c. Yard.

The Cheapest Line of SATTEENS in Atlanta, including the best inspirations of Kocchlin, Mullhouse and other Celebrated Printers.

These SATTEENS Were Selected by  
KEELY COMPANY

From Import Samples, and were printed on the other side to our order. You will find at

Keely Co.'s

Designs in SATTEENS that they cannot buy elsewhere.

### 3 CASES OF BEAUTIFUL PERCALES

—Just Opened at—

KEELY COMPANY'S.

### American Satteens!

—IN THE—

### NEWEST PATTERNS

At 10c, 12½c, 15c.

These patterns are: choice, and to secure pick you must come early.

### New Gingham!

See the new Gingham at Keely Co.'s. Cheap Gingham, 7½c. Better Gingham, 10c. Best Gingham, 12½c. Novelty Gingham, 15c. Imported Gingham, 25c.

N. B.—Arrangements have been made whereby the work upon the alterations can be done at night.

Traffic will not be impeded, and our patrons can be sure that they can call with safety to themselves and can be free from the annoyances which are usual in such cases.

## THE BEE HIVE 30 WHITEHALL STREET. —O— SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE —O— GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

Our entire stock to be closed out within thirty days. Only three weeks remaining in which to clear our counters of \$50,000 worth of new and desirable Dry Goods. Elegant assortment of Black and Colored Silks, fine Dress Goods, Black Goods, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Art Goods, and the largest and best assortment in this city of Nets and Laces for evening wear. Our entire stock must be closed out at once. This opportunity to purchase Reliable Dry Goods has never been equaled in this city. We regret the sacrifice, but our loss is your gain. Our sales the past week have far exceeded our expectations, and for which we desire to thank the liberal and kind hearted people of Atlanta. We quote no prices, but assure our patrons that our stock is being disposed of at bankrupt prices. Respectfully,

## EAGLESTON BROS., 30 WHITEHALL STREET, THE BEE HIVE.

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, ETC.

## WINTER SUITS —AND— UNDERWEAR —AT— GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Don't fail to inspect my stock. GEORGE MUSE, 38 Whitehall Street.

FURNITURE.

## WHY IS IT? HE WILL TELL YOU!

Fine, well selected and artistic furniture will draw attention and open the pocketbook of any intending purchasers.

THAT IS WHY.

Even during the most disagreeable days of the past week our large warerooms have been thronged with purchasers.

Our prices are the lowest!

Our stock is the largest!

Our goods are the most select! We have what the people want! We are exclusive agents for 10 of the best factories in America. WE SHOW you more Grand Rapids furniture on our floors than any house in the south.

DURING THE NEXT 30 DAYS  
AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION. We are showing some elegant rattan chairs. We are showing 50 different patterns in parlor suites. We are showing over 100 patterns in all woods in bedroom suites.

WHERE WILL YOU FIND SUCH VARIETY?  
CARPETS.

Our carpet department is complete in every part, and very choice patterns in Velvets, Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains are offered at a great sacrifice. Spring mattings are arriving. New designs in shadings are expected daily, and will surprise purchasers at such low prices and attractiveness of design. Examine our stock! Examine our prices!

YOUR ORDERS WILL BE WITH US.

## ANDREW J. MILLER & SON, 42 and 44 Peachtree Street.

D. S. PAUL. <PIPE AND FITTINGS!> H. C. GULLATT.

## PAUL & GULLATT, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS.

22 N. Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia.  
Agents for Warner's Passenger and Freight Hydraulic Elevators, Hall's Duplex Steam Pump, The Duplex Steam Heater, Dealers in Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Rubber Hose and General Plumber's Supplies. Write for prices.

## Over \$500,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE Sold Last Year!

A. G. RHODES & CO., Cairo, Ill.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Evansville, Ind.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Vicksburg, Miss.  
RHODES FURNITURE CO.,  
Memphis, Tenn.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Nashville, Tenn.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
RHODES & HENRIE, Knoxville, Tenn.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Mobile, Ala.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Montgomery, Ala.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Eufaula, Ala.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Raleigh, N. C.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Columbia, S. C.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Charleston, S. C.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Athens, Ga.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Savannah, Ga.  
A. G. RHODES & CO., Augusta, Ga.  
A. G. RHODES FURNITURE CO.,  
Columbus, Ga.

A. G. RHODES & CO., 118 Decatur street,  
A. G. RHODES & CO., 85 Whitehall st.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

This array of furniture houses represents more capital than all the other dealers combined in Atlanta. That is not their fault; it is my good fortune.

I have recently bought out the entire stock of one of our largest factories, consisting of in part 1,800 headsteads, bureaux, wash-stands and such other goods as the people need. These goods were bought 40 per cent less than regular price and will be sold at the same sacrifice. For the next 30 days I am going to offer for

### CASH OR ON TIME

bed room suits, parlor suits, book-cases, sideboards, hat racks, center and extension tables, mattresses, springs, clocks, shades, curtains, stoves and other household goods that you cannot fail to appreciate.

### The Prices and the Terms

and I am now introducing carpets into my business. Have just received a fine line of fancy tables, plush rockers and

### BABY CARRIAGES

that are selling fast and giving satisfaction. Do not buy any articles of furniture or a baby carriage until you get my

### Prices and Terms

A hearty welcome to all. Remember I sell for a small advance on cash prices on the partial payment plan.

## A. G. RHODES 118 Decatur Street, 85 Whitehall Street.

## McBRIDE & CO

Dinner, Tea,  
Chamber Sets,  
Spoons, Knives,  
Forks, Cut Glass,  
Water Coolers,  
Filters, Fly Fans,  
Hotel Supplies,  
Best Goods,  
Lowest Prices,  
At McBRIDE'S.

### PURE WHISKY.

It is difficult to get the pure stuff now-a-days. Read what Mr. McCandless says of my whisky, then come and get some of it:

ATLANTA, Ga., February 16, 1889.—Mr. L. Stuart, 22 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: I filed the two samples of whisky received from you, marked, "Old Quaker Whisky, No. 1" and "Old Quaker Whisky No. 2," to come on as below:

Specific gravity at 60° Fahr. 0.9322 0.9401  
Absolute alcohol, by volume 50.03 47.21 per cent.  
Total solid extract 0.28 0.9 "

On examination for fuel oil I found whisky No. 1 to show faint traces, and whisky No. 2 to show decided traces of that impurity.

As has been remarked however by the commission of internal revenue, the presence of fuel oil in whisky must be taken as proof, or rather as evidence of its genuineness. Exception is only to be taken to large assemblages of that ingrateful fuel, such as is found in new raw whiskies.

I found no trace of any poisonous substance, or of any fuel oil in either of the whiskies, and from the internal evidence afforded by the analysis I regard them as being genuine whiskies of some age. Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN M. McCANDLESS, Chemist.

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACTION from the use of our "Ironclad" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exorbitant. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 20c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these notes, 100 in a book, for 40c, or 50 in a book for 20c. Address The Constitution.

### FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

SAM'L W. GOODE R. H. WILSON.  
ALBERT L. BECK.  
Sam'l W. Goode & Co's

### REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

We have conveyances ready to show our customers property in and near the city, and persons wishing to purchase a home or vacant lot, or dairy or truck or fruit or stock farm, are invited to call and examine our very extensive and varied list of city, suburban and country property.

400 ACRES within half mile of city limits, with improvements in the way of barns, dwelling, silo, tenant houses, dairy and spring house, fish pond, costing over \$5,000; land rich, well watered and drained, fine of stumps, on once one of the most famous Jersey farms in the south, and now one of the best places, with its timber-rolling upland and rich bottom land, for general and special farming, near a first class market, in Georgia. Owner will sell in tracts of from 5 acres on, according to past use in our office, or all together.

ACRES of choice suburban land, 2½ miles from Union depot, near the springs, fruit branch, good roads, and at a low price.

ACRES less than one mile and three-quarters from Kennesaw house, high, shaded, well watered; admirably adapted for division into town lots; only a minute walk from dummy line, surrounding pleasant and rapidly increasing in value.

WASHINGTON STREET HOME, complete, with 10 rooms, modern conveniences, water, gas, street and sidewalks, east front, lot 50x100 feet, to alley, improvements new. Price very low, as party wishes to leave quickly.

SOUTH SIDE HOME, new, 7 rooms, lot 5x100 feet, excellent neighborhood, near dummy line, must be sold at once.

100-00 FEET lot block from S. Pryor dummy line, 7 room new cottage, unusually well located, water, gas, servants' house, turn, stable, garden, lot very choice.

100-00 FEET lot, West side Peachtree, in north Atlanta, only 100 feet from lot, on easy terms. Margin in this.

400 FEET FRONT by 100 feet deep, between North Atlanta street and line and West Peachtree street, at \$12.50 per foot. Speculation in this.

21 ACRES at West End in a grove. Choice tract. 11 ACRES close to Angier springs, on the hill, cheap. 2 ACRES adjoining U. S. military post, upland, cotton and plenty of big timber and water, at \$1.00. Special offer.

20 ACRES at EDGEWATER, 200 yards from Nell's academy and Semper Parvulus home; 6 room dwelling, fruit, fine springs, etc.

HILL STREET LOT, high level, 50x100 feet, east front, between Colman Grant's and Fair street dummy line, only \$7.00 cash. One week.

\$1,000 for new 3 room cottage on high, choice lot, 50x100 feet, good neighborhood, near Decatur street car line, close to E. P. H. Co. Spilling mill and Air-Line shops. Will sell on installment.

### CLOTHING, ETC.

## JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO



### ARE OFFERING

### Greatest Bargains

### EVER KNOWN!

To make room for their Spring Stock by March first, we will sell our Winter Clothing at the

### Following Prices:

MEN'S OVERCOATS THAT WERE \$6 now \$4.00  
do do do \$10 now 7.00  
do do do \$12 now 8.00  
do do do \$15 now 11.00  
do do do \$20 now 14.00  
do do do \$25 now 18.00  
do do do \$30 now 22.00  
do do do \$35 now 26.00  
do do do \$40 now 30.00  
do do do \$45 now 34.00  
do do do \$50 now 38.00  
do do do \$55 now 42.00  
do do do \$60 now 46.00  
do do do \$65 now 50.00  
do do do \$70 now 54.00  
do do do \$75 now 58.00  
do do do \$80 now 62.00  
do do do \$85 now 66.00  
do do do \$90 now 70.00  
do do do \$95 now 74.00  
do do do \$100 now 78.00

MEN'S SUITS THAT WERE \$5.00 NOW \$3.00  
do do do \$10.00 NOW 7.00  
do do do \$15.00 NOW 10.00  
do do do \$20.00 NOW 13.00  
do do do \$25.00 NOW 16.00  
do do do \$30.00 NOW 19.00  
do do do \$35.00 NOW 22.00  
do do do \$40.00 NOW 25.00  
do do do \$45.00 NOW 28.00  
do do do \$50.00 NOW 31.00  
do do do \$55.00 NOW 34.00  
do do do \$60.00 NOW 37.00  
do do do \$65.00 NOW 40.00  
do do do \$70.00 NOW 43.00  
do do do \$75.00 NOW 46.00  
do do do \$80.00 NOW 49.00  
do do do \$85.00 NOW 52.00  
do do do \$90.00 NOW 55.00  
do do do \$95.00 NOW 58.00  
do do do \$100.00 NOW 61.00

Boys, Children's Suits, etc.,  
AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CT.  
Winter Underwear at your own Price.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,  
41 Whitehall street.

Come and see our new French and American satines; they are beauties, sure enough.  
M. Rich & Bros.

### WANTED

## Cotton Seed.

Delivered in Car Load Lots, by

## Southern Cotton Oil Co

Mills at

Savannah, Ga. New Orleans, La.  
Atlanta, Ga. Memphis, Tenn.  
Columbia, S. C. Little Rock, Ark.  
Montgomery, Ala. Houston, Texas

Office, Traders' Bank Build'g,  
10 DECATUR STREET,  
seps-66m eod p f m ATLANTA, GA.

## HUNNICUTT'S

## THROAT and LUNG

## >CURE!<

—OF—

Mullein, Tar, Wild Cherry and Honey.

Cures Colds, Coughs,

Sore Throat, Hoarse-

ness, Bronchitis,

and Asthma.

One Large Size Bottle Will Prevent You

Whole Family from Taking Pneumonia.

NO OPIUM IN IT.

NO MORPHINE IN IT.

Large Bottles One Dollar

Small Bottles 25 cents.

For Sale by Druggists.

## HUNNICUTT MEDICINE CO.,

City office, room No. 4, Brown Block, Wall St.

P. O. Drawer 30. ATLANTA, GA.

tues thur sat 30 p

## FITS STOPPED FREE

Insane Persons Restored  
DR. KLINE'S GREAT  
NERVE-RESTORER  
Cure for Epilepsy, Dementia, Mania, etc.  
Fits stopped free if taken as directed. No fee unless cured. Send address to Dr. J. C. Kline, 101 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Kline's Nerve-Restorer is sold by all druggists.



## PECULIAR PEOPLE

WHO MAKE WILLS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR BELONGINGS.

## "TO SHED NO CROCODILE TEARS."

Despite the Large Amount of Property Held in Fulton County There Are Comparatively Few Will Makers, and Those Who Make Wills From Curious Features About the Records of Wills.

"In the name of God, amen!" That is the way nine-tenths of the last wills and testaments begin.

In the face of death the testator invokes the highest power in support of the solemn transaction in which he is about to engage.

Fulton county people make few wills. Taking into consideration the fact that there are millions of dollars bequeathed by property owners of the city of Atlanta, it is remarkable how few of the people who die leaving estates, leave a record of their desires as to the disposition of their property.

"There are two reasons," said Judge Calhoun, "the first being that delay on the part of the property owner. It is a disagreeable task, and is neglected from time to time until death comes and there is no will left on record."

"Another reason is that under our laws the property descends to the wife, or husband, and children first, and unless there is some reason for making an unusual bequest, no will is required to dispose of the property."

"It is a little remarkable," continued Judge Calhoun, "how many wills are improperly drawn and witnessed. There are many wills drawn by unskilled persons, and the consequence is occasionally long litigations on account of the construction placed upon the wording of the will."

"Then there are many wills improperly signed, frequently only two witnesses, when three are required by law."

"But, despite these facts, there has been very little litigation over wills in this county."

"During the eight years that I have been in office, there have been remarkably few cases where there was any dispute concerning the carrying out of the provisions of wills, although millions of dollars have been thus distributed among the heirs of the large estates that have been left by Fulton county citizens."

The largest will is that of Colonel Richard Peters, distributing some \$900,000 among just nine heirs—\$100,000 a piece, in round numbers.

The document itself is short and concise, and to the point, but its provisions involve the distribution of the largest estate ever left by a citizen of Fulton county.

The shortest will on record is that of Con Sheehan, disposing of some \$50,000 worth of property. It is embraced in just seven lines on a page of the big book of records. The property is simply bequeathed to his children.

The will of one of Atlanta's prominent public men provides that no religious services shall be held at his grave or at the residence, and that the hearse be directed at all ornament, and the body enclosed in a plain coffin.

No CROCODILE TEARS. The will of one who was at one time a prominent figure in Georgia state affairs, contains the singular clause expressing the express desire that certain persons do not come within the house where the body of the testator lies dead, nor that they attend the funeral, and that "they shed no crocodile tears over my dead body."

The testator goes on to express the wish that none of his children be subject to the influence of these persons who are charged with having tried to ruin the fortunes of the testator in a financial way, and have also striven to poison the mind of his wife against him.

In which design I sometimes think that they have partially succeeded, but I hope not."

This will is somewhat a considerable property along with these singular desires, and the testator evidently felt that he had been deeply wronged by the object of his dislike.

A SINGULAR CONTRAST to this is that beautiful clause in the will of Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, who says in the sixth item that he wishes to bequeath to his wife and children that which some of them have already, "faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, which is more to be desired than all riches."

He expresses the desire that his children, if they wish, should be allowed to be the most desirable of all things earthly.

The will of John Broad, devising the distribution of some \$50,000 of property, was contested. The superior court reversed the ruling of the court of ordinary, that the signature was genuine, and it was carried to the supreme court, where it was pending a hearing when the difference was adjusted. This was the latest litigation that has ever grown out of a will in the records of Fulton county.

A WARM IRISH HEART. William Kidd was a bachelor Irishman who accumulated a fortune of a quarter of a million.

His will is not a lengthy document. He gave \$1,000 to the Young Men's Library and \$1,000 to William M. Rhodes, engineer on the United States ship "Haskell."

To his sister in Ireland, Mrs. Jane Clark, he gave one-half, and to his other sister, Mrs. Mary Miller, in Philadelphia, three-eighths of the balance, the remaining one-eighth going to his nephew, Hugh, Pilot, Piquet.

One reinvestment of \$80,000 went to the sister in Ireland when the estate was being wound up.

The will of John W. Medlock bequeaths to his heirs a lot of land that realized \$80,000 when sold by the executors. It was settled by Mr. Medlock long ago, and only grew in the growth of Atlanta into a huge fortune, costing only a few hundred dollars when he first purchased it before Fulton county was laid off.

Judge John Lewis is perhaps the longest will on record, covering nine pages of the book, and distributing some \$700,000.

The will of John W. Medlock is about the third largest on the records.

Some queer coincidences occur in therecord. The will of Mrs. "Toccon" L. Cameron is followed by that of Mrs. "Toccon" L. Cameron.

The will of John "Keely" is followed on the next page by that of John "Keely," a New York man whose will was recorded here so as to dispose of realty belonging to the estate in this country.

The will of Joseph Nobley is one of the wills of colored men who had large property here and disposes of a number of houses and lots.

A CATHOLIC LADY. The will of Mrs. Julia M. Whetter provides that \$5,000 be given to the Catholic bishop of Georgia for the use of St. Joseph's hospital, a portion of the remainder of her estate to go to her brother, from whom it reverts to the daughter, Katie, along with the part bequeathed to the latter and held in trust by Dr. Spaulding.

In the event of the death of the daughter, Katie, this property is to go to the establishment of the Home of the Good Shepherd.

The first will is that of Francis Gideon, dated 1874.

The last, but one, is that of Susie Dunning. PLEURISY, PAINS, Asthma, and all Throat Affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, Dr. Jayne's Expecto-rant.

Newspaper Men's Days Off. From the New York Press.

Editor Stead, of the Pall Mall Gazette, is apparently all broken up over the appearance of the Herald in London seven days a week. Read him.

Never until the advent of this foreign sheet has his brethren of New York newspapers been published on conditions which render it impossible for them to do more than to print a few lines of news every day.

Really, Mr. Stead ought to come over and visit his brethren of New York newspapers. Every morning paper here appears seven days in the week, but there is a "day off" for every number of the staff, and he is very apt to take it when it comes. Whether it is Sunday or some other day, he is generally a well equipped newspaper office has been enough to assume the absent man's work on his day off, and that it is a paying investment to give the boy a day's rest in the office.

Come over, Brother Stead, and see what an American newspaper man's day off is like.

George, Brother Stead, and see what an American newspaper man's day off is like.

## GEORGIA'S RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

A Strong Card From Colonel D. P. Hill on an Important Topic.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The legislature having adjourned without acting on the Olive bill gives me ample time to consider the measure, so novel in character and radical in its consequences.

The Olive bill, as I understand it, proposes to forfeit the charters of all railroads whose stockholders have sold a majority of stock to any other corporation or railroad, and allow the minority stockholders of forfeited charters to organize and control the property of the defunct company, independent of the majority stockholders. Now, we all recognize the rights of minorities obtained by agreement and protected by law. But all corporations have in their charters and by-laws stipulations recognizing the right of majorities to rule, otherwise I apprehend few if any corporations would have been organized, but the Olive bill proposes to change the rule and practice recognized and enforced by every civilized nation on earth, and allow the minority to manage, control and dictate to the majority. The proposition is so novel that it shocks the sensibilities of our people, and awakens the fear of capitalists desiring to associate capital in projects too large for individual enterprise. Our banks, factories, insurance companies, in fact all corporations, are subject to the rule of the majority, and are stockholders in railroads to be put under a different and unjust rule? If so, then our civilization retrograding, and the policy and practice of our fathers for generations to come, will be overturned, and our state and municipal governments in business and politics recognize and enforce majority rule. Hence I cannot believe that fair-minded, upright legislators will ever enact a law which upsets the just and equitable policy which we have lived and prospered so long. In fact I know of but three classes that advocate and practice the minority rule—the agrarians, communists and anarchists, who would, if possible, tear down what is edifying, useful and good, and build up for ages.

This bill is aimed, as I understand it, directly at the West Point Terminal company, because it has been proper to invest in railroad property in Georgia. Is it possible it has become a crime for a resident person, natural or artificial, to buy property in Georgia? If so, I am at the first of it. But, say some, it is bad policy for our railroads to be owned by foreign capitalists. I would ask who has been injured by the Atlanta railroad, built by foreign capital, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, built by foreign capital, and when sold by receiver purchased by a foreign syndicate? The Brunswick and Albany and Georgia Pacific have similar histories, yet every Georgia citizen is proud of these enterprises, though built, owned and controlled by this much despised foreign capital. I always thought we were anxious to get foreign capital to come and join us in building up our grand old commonwealth. Our inviting fields for enterprise we have held out to the world and said, come, put your money with us and you shall realize a good return, but now it seems there are those who are willing to have capital only in small pockets, not in large blocks—in homesteads, not in agricultural fields. If the roads mentioned, though built, owned and controlled by foreign capital, have not been a blessing to the state, then my observation has been to but little purpose.

Are long lines of road owned and controlled by one management beneficial to the people? Let us see: Every road, no matter how short, must have its president, superintendent, engineers, conductors, and other employees. Now, suppose we consolidate these short lines; the employees that manage one of these can manage several, and an army of office holders and employees can be dispensed with, thus greatly reducing expenses by consolidation.

And if expenses are reduced rates to the people will be correspondingly reduced. But you say, the roads will not be reduced rates. I answer, the railroad commission will set the just rates as they are charged.

Let me remark, the best legislation we have had for the last forty years are the acts creating the railroad commission, state and federal. The federal commission with its eagle eyes watches every road from ocean to ocean and we must not that violates the law as to long and short hauls. Our state commission lays its hands on every train that crosses the state, and secures justice to every place and person. Talk about railroad monopolies and consolidations injuring the people. Nonsense; with two more commissions on their backs, the railroads are the most powerless corporations for harm in all the world.

Their owners are no longer monopolists, but capitalists controlled by masters. Then let us throw our doors wide open and invite foreign capitalists from every state and clime to come, build and buy; they may own the roads, but the commission will see that no harm befalls a people whose hospitality they enjoy. Great institutions these commissions, doing justice to none while zealously guarding the rights of all.

Colonel Fry in his speech before the legislative committee, says the effect of consolidation, will be to prevent the building of competing lines of road; get in the hands of the few, the millions of miles of road, and a half million dollars worth, which he intends to build a competing line with the Central, from Atlanta to Savannah. Now, we would be glad to see Colonel Fry's road built, and consolidated with the others, with any roads north or west, but we are unwilling he should get the Western and Atlantic railroad at a less rental than it will bring in open market.

In conclusion, if the north and west have become rich by their magnificent railroad systems, the growth of combinations, resulting in cheap rates to the people, thereby stimulating every industry in the land, and the south will build and buy; they may own the roads, but the commission will see that no harm befalls a people whose hospitality they enjoy. Great institutions these commissions, doing justice to none while zealously guarding the rights of all.

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## MARRIAGE FEES.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THREE ATLANTA JUSTICES.

## FIVE DOLLARS THE TOP NOTCH.

Judges Landrum, Manning and Owens Give in Some Reminiscences of Experiences of Marriage Fees Ranging From Twenty-Five Cents to Five Dollars.

"What was the biggest marriage fee you ever received, judge?"

"Five dollars. A crisp, new, greenback bill, paid me by a bridegroom who evidently thought he had got far more than his money's worth," replied Justice Landrum.

"Why so?"

"Because, he was a Tennessee merchant who had the good luck to secure for a wife a blooming Georgia country lass."

"It was a job that was pretty nicely managed. The groom arranged to have the girl visit a relative in Atlanta, along with her father who came on business. The girl went to the house of her kinsman, while the old man went out in town to attend to his business."

"Along in the afternoon a close carriage stopped at my office and a well dressed man came in hurriedly and told me that he wanted to be married, and requested my services."

"We drove out to the University and I tied the knot in short order. He had a friend with him, and although it was prohibition times, they had secured some good rye whiskey."

"We all drove in together, and I went to my office and they to the hotel. That afternoon he and his friend came up to my office, and we had a nip together and he paid me five dollars for my services."

A DIFFERENT KIND.

"And the smallest?"

"Twenty-five cents."

"That was paid me by two Russian Jews, who came racing up here one day and went into Mr. Clark's office, next to my property."

"They made known their way. It was a runaway match, and Clark had as much fun out of them as he wished, and then sent for me to perform the ceremony."

"After I had married them they went out smiling and happy, but an old Jewish client of mine, who was present, suggested that I call them back for a fee."

"Why, doesn't it cost anything?" asked the groom.

"No, there is no legal fee, but it is always customary to pay something."

"Reaching into his vest pocket he drew out a silver quarter and handed it to me with the questioning remark:

"Is that satisfactory?"

"Yes, that's all right," I replied, and away they went, as happy as you ever saw."

THE RIGHT SORT.

"One of the most thoughtful men I ever dealt with in that way, was a negro man from Jackson, Miss. He was here on business, and he became fascinated with a good looking negro girl of good family here."

"He arranged to marry her at the house of a mutual friend, and notified me of the wedding."

"When he went to get the license Judge Calhoun was out of his office, and he had to go to his house. Arrived there he found the judge was out at tea."

"After a long time he secured the license and came by after me. We had a rough time getting to the place, and when he had explained the delay, which was the cause of the delay, which it took him some time to do, he felt in his pocket for the license."

"He had lost it."

"The fat was again the fire, and he had much trouble to get the girl that he had not been trying to fool her."

"Finally he set out in search of a new license, and after an hour's additional delay, he came back with the proper credentials, and the ceremony was soon over."

"He sent me home and paid me two dollars. Shortly afterwards he paid a visit to my office and gave me the dollar and some change, and he did not feel that he had sufficiently repaid me."

"I only kept one dollar."

POVERTY'S PITFALL.

"One day I was sent for to a wedding house to marry a couple, and when I was introduced by the applicants, I thought that they were doing a sorry looking spectacle as I ever struck."

"They had walked down from Henry county to the city, and were on their way to some of the county's poorest people, and the groom's breeches were above his shoe quarters, and the bride was dressed in a cheap calico dress and a cheap red striped shawl."

"I gave them a dollar and some change, and the bride, revealing the cash in small change, said: 'I'll just take one dollar, said I, and leaving them the change with which to continue their journey, I went home, carefully avoiding the merry ladies as I passed out.'

JUDGE OWENS'S EXPERIENCE.

"Soon after I was elected said Judge Pat Owens, 'I was called upon to perform a wedding ceremony, accompanied by two ladies.'

"Pat, I want to see you a minute," said he. "All right," said I, and we walked into the adjoining room."

"So here, Pat, I want you to marry me."

"Well, Willis, I haven't been in the business long but I'll try you one barrel."

"All right, come ahead then, and in a twinkling I had the dollar and the shawl, and tied the knot in the orthodox style."

"Much obliged," said Willis, when it was over, 'here's a dollar for your trouble, and he took out with him the dollar and the shawl.'

"Soon after that," continued Judge Owens, 'a fellow came rushing in here with a girl one day, and drawing out a license, requested me to marry them.'

"They looked like they were old enough, and I married them in short order."

"The fellow paid me three new silver dollars, and I cannot ever get that fellow out of my mind, although I have married a number of couples since."

ONLY ONE FEE.

"The biggest fee I ever received," said Judge Manning, "was on Christmas day, 1887. A man came after me to marry him. 'It was cold as you please, but I got into the carriage with him, and we drove away out in the suburbs, where I performed the ceremony.'

"The man gave me a five dollar bill, my first, last and only marriage fee."

"I am so tender hearted that when anybody asks me to help them out of a trouble, I always respond."

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HOW'S YOUR LIVER? Is the Oriental salubrious, knowing that good health depends on a healthy liver. If your liver is sluggish and constipated, and the food lies in the stomach decomposing—poisoning the blood. Frequent headache, dizziness, and a feeling of lassitude and despondency indicate how the whole system is affected. Write to Dr. J. C. Simmons, 100 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.

W. J. McLean, 100 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.

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## WOMEN IN AFRICA.

Travelers Really Enthusiastic Over the Charms of the Fair Sex.

The explorer, Von Franconi, was engaged a while ago sketching an African village, which was a little out of the common because all the houses were built on platforms which kept them out of the high water when the river overflowed its banks. While engaged with his sketch, he says, his attention was suddenly riveted by a "black beauty." Many Caucasian ladies, he thinks, could well envy this primitive maiden for her skill in the arts of coquetry.

As she poised her head now on this side, now on that, and peered daintily to and fro along the shore, using her big black eyes all the while to the best advantage. One would hardly notice the fact, he says, that she was very scantily attired, so well was the lack of clothing supplied by elaborate and beautiful tattooing and long strings of cowrie shells, which she wore around her neck and body,















## THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 17, 1889.

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## The Plain Democratic Duty.

Mr. Mills cannot successfully defend the position he has taken on the proposed tariff reduction.

Here is the situation. There are two tariff bills now before congress. One is the democratic bill which was passed by the house; the other the republican bill, passed by the senate. Neither bill can pass both houses. But there are some features on which both bills agree. It is proposed to make up a compromise bill, containing only those features which are in both bills; and let it pass both houses. Mr. Mills objects to this, and will probably defeat it.

We fail to see why Mr. Mills should object to perfecting certain items which he has already agreed should be perfected by including them in his bill. The items which appear in both bills, and which are therefore agreed to on all sides, would reduce the taxes by \$40,000,000 a year. If Mr. Mills agrees to pass the items which he himself has agreed should be passed, \$40,000,000 will be left in the pockets of the people this year that otherwise will go into the overburdened treasury. If reduction of the surplus is what Mr. Mills really wants, here is his chance to reduce it \$40,000,000 by doing nothing but what he has already agreed should be done.

There is another point. One of the points on which the house and senate bills agree is that the tax shall be taken off of tobacco. The democrats have always been pledged that this tax should go, and the Mills bill provides for its repeal. The republicans have put it in the senate bill. The tobacco tax has no friends or defenders in either party. Why then should Mr. Mills refuse to let the democratic house kill it? There is a very important election in Virginia next fall, and Virginia democrats declare they cannot carry the state if the democracy is put in opposition to the tobacco tax. If Mr. Mills prevents the democratic house from lifting this oppressive tax, he will send his party into the Virginia campaign badly handicapped, and ill prepared to defend its narrow majority of 1,450 votes. The republicans will at the extra session repeal the tax, and thus go into Virginia, and later in North Carolina and Tennessee as the party that finally removed this unjust and hateful tax, though the democracy has been pledged for fifteen years to do it.

There is another and a deeper reason why Mr. Mills should not obstruct the tariff reduction movement. The main cry of the democratic campaign was that the immense surplus in the government treasury was a menace and an oppression. Now here is a chance to leave \$40,000,000 of this surplus in the pockets of the people for the coming year. To get this reduction, Mr. Mills does not have to sacrifice a single principle. This reduction will be made, by simply taking such items as are already in his own bill, and also in the senate bill. How can Mr. Mills refuse, and then answer to the people when this extra \$40,000,000 is wrong from them next year?

We could understand perfectly, if it was proposed to Mr. Mills to put into the joint bill a single item that was not already in his own bill, how he could decline to compromise. But when two men are discussing a common evil, and cannot agree as to the full details of wiping it out, but find they do agree on enough points to eliminate one-third of it, it is the part of wisdom to adopt the common agreement, and fight over the rest of it. Mr. Mills claims that he wants to use the tobacco tax next year as a wheel-horse to carry through tax reform. Does not Mr. Mills know (he certainly ought to know) that the house, senate and president-elect are republican, and that they will assuredly repeal the tobacco tax at the extra session? Does he not know further that the democratic theory of tariff reform cannot possibly be put into operation in six years? If we carry the house next year, there will be a republican senate, and president to block tariff legislation. If we elect a president in 1892, there will still be the republican senate to block tariff legislation. Will Mr. Mills prevent the repeal of the tobacco tax and the passage of the items of the two tariff bills on which both sides agree, and by which \$40,000,000 annually will be left in the people's pockets? Would he, if he could, delay this for six years simply to use it as a battle cry for three campaigns? If he would, that policy in the meantime would lose Virginia and North Carolina, and make democratic success practically impossible.

We admire Mr. Mills, and as a staunch democrat, he has our earnest sympathy. But we believe his present course is a mistaken one. To fail to take half a loaf because he cannot get a whole one—to object to the passage of a partial tariff bill on which he and his oppo-

nents are on record as agreeing to, and which would reduce the surplus \$40,000,000 a year—all this looks as if Mr. Mills was determined to rule or ruin—to have his own way or smash things—to sacrifice a condition to a theory. It is the suspicion of this, just this extreme and unreasonable temper of Mr. Mills and his immediate followers that alarmed the country last summer, and threw the balance of power to the republicans. Mr. Mills is brilliant. He is courageous. He is honest and capable. Let him but convince the country that he is reasonable and statesmanlike, and he will be a better leader in 1892 than he ever has been—and may lead back to power the great party he has just led to defeat!

## The Constitution's Agricultural Investigation.

What has been accomplished by the direct and exhaustive inquiry of THE CONSTITUTION into the agricultural problem of the south?

The inquiry has been special, comprehensive, direct. It has commanded able and practical writers. It has gone every Sunday through more than 20,000 CONSTITUTIONS, to perhaps, 100,000 readers, and every week through 130,000 CONSTITUTIONS to over 600,000 readers. Through these columns alone nearly one million people have been reached. But the striking articles have been copied into hundreds of other papers. Independent or collateral inquiries have been started and the discussion has widened until there is at this moment a fuller understanding of the farming problem in the south, its faults, its needs, its remedies, than we have ever had before.

What actions have been evolved from the discussion?

1. That no farmer can prosper who farms for cotton alone, buying his supplies. That the nearer he makes his own supplies the nearer he comes to assured success and prosperity, and the further he goes from this policy the nearer he goes to certain failure.

2. That the absence of farmers from their farms, and of working only three or four days in the week when living on their farms, explains much of the depression.

3. That interest charged the farmers, in usurious commissions on long loans, and in advanced prices on time supplies, amounting in the first case to 14 to 18 per cent, and in the latter to 75 per cent, has put an intolerable burden on them, from which a cash basis, reached through sale of lands or rigid economy, is the only possible relief.

4. That commercial fertilizers have been bought too lavishly and compost heaps relied on too little. That the \$5,000,000 paid annually for guano, if reduced to \$2,000,000 and the other \$3,000,000 put in cattle, horses and sheep would enrich the land and the farmer.

5. That cotton seed should not be sold off the farm, except under such terms as will give back the bulk of it to the land, and that it is worth 25 cents a bushel as food or fertilizer, and when sold for less is a sacrifice.

6. That the small industries of the farm are largely neglected, even our own markets being supplied with truck, poultry and butter from distant states, and that those farmers who husband the small resources are most prosperous.

So much for the axioms of farming that are resultants of the discussion. Now, what as to the conditions that have been developed. Here they are:

1. That the general average of rural prosperity has lowered, but that there has been special and significant advance. Broadly stated, tenants have not prospered, and large farms owned by absentee landlords, and entrusted to shiftless renters, have reduced the average—while those owning and living on their farms have prospered.

2. Our agriculture is being rapidly diversified. One county ships more butter than the state did five years ago. Seventy tons of home-raised hay was sold one day in Greensboro last week. Grasses, grain, stock, the dairy, the barn-yard, the compost heap—these are increasing.

3. The trouble among country merchants is due more to farmers declining to buy lavishly on credit, as before, than to their failure to pay debts already made. This is most hopeful. The farmers are fighting for a cash basis by curtailing time purchases to absolute necessities, and when they reach it will prosper.

4. The mortgaging of farms on long loans is less than was suspected—hardly 25 per cent of our farm lands being thus encumbered. A halt has been called, and many of the loan agents have withdrawn from business.

5. The Alliance has clearly justified itself by its work. This appears to be educative, co-operative, social and perhaps political. The influence of a hundred men, pledged together to economy, reform or defense, is greater than of the same men working separately. This, with sympathetic appeals, advice and information given in frequent meetings, is the real basis and work of the Alliance. The casual element appears to have been weeded out, and those left are terribly in earnest. The effect of the Alliance on politics will be measured in the coming campaign.

What of the future? We are very much encouraged, and feel sure the problem can be worked out in general prosperity. The farmers everywhere are suffering. The west is mortgaged ten dollars to one deeper than the south. In Ohio farm lands have depreciated from 50 to 100 per cent. In New England whole farming settlements are deserted. We hold that the southern farmer has advantages over all his kind elsewhere. He has better climate, shorter winters, cheaper land and labor, and a soil as rich as he cares to make it. Above all, he has practical monopoly of the best money crop of the world. Cotton is king the earth over, and the south is his dominion. The grower of wheat, sugar, wool, tobacco, beef—every staple crop—is being driven to despair by the competition of the cheap labor. The cotton grower of the south is above competition; his only despair is in his own over-production. For the past five years the world has taken a half million bales a year of extra cotton, and woolsens and lineens are being steadily supplanted in Europe by cotton goods. While the American crop increases foreign crops decrease. The south is the home of the cotton plant, and we shall soon see a crop of 10,000,000 bales of American cotton absorbed by the world's spindles in one year. With a climate and soil to produce everything save tropical fruits, and a monopoly of cot-

ton—the best of money crops—and these agricultural conditions backed by exhaustless resources of wood, mineral and water power, the southern farmer is in absolute command of the situation, and, if he is wise, can prosper while farmers elsewhere are suffering.

Will he do it? We feel sure that he will. The reform will be worked slowly, but none the less surely. It will require patience and sympathy and long suffering. It will require that every man, putting aside selfishness and prejudice, shall hold up the hands of the farmer while he lays the corner stone of our enduring greatness. It will require the supporting help of all classes—and in turn all classes shall be enriched by his enrichment. The reform will not come in masses, but by individuals. Every farmer that works out of dependence into freedom, out of want into plenty, will be an apostle for the new order. He will lead his neighbors, as the yeast leavens the lump. Let us keep on then at the good work. THE CONSTITUTION certainly shall never tire! We have but fairly begun, the great work of which these lines are a review. We expect to see its effect in the coming spring, when our crops shall be pitched in wisdom and made in economy, to an extent that will surprise the most hopeful. But the full effect will never be reached, and this hand shall never tire in the work, until the southern farmer is absolutely free and independent, happy in his prospering home, holding equal advantage with his neighbors, living in contentment on the substance of his fields, and making terms through his surplus to the men who, with trust and monopoly, have, for thirty years, led him through bondage and despair!

## Falling in Line.

CANDLER, CARLTON, TURNER, CLEMENTS.

Thus the Georgia congressmen are falling in line for the repeal of the tobacco tax, and if the democratic party loses Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia in future for its failure to comply with its solemn pledges to repeal this unjust tax, the above mentioned democrats cannot be held responsible.

Congressman Clements is the last to join the list of those who refuse to follow Mr. Mills in his obstinate stand, which seriously threatens the democratic party. He voted, as a member of the appropriation committee, to report favorably the Cowles bill, repealing the tobacco tax.

Day by day, the list grows larger, and when the issue is made in the house, we sincerely trust that all of the Georgia delegation will put themselves on record as voting to do away with this burdensome tax, the weight of which is such that the democracy cannot longer carry it.

What says the Hon. Charles F. Crisp?

**The Growth of an Industry.**  
 Eight years ago there was not a bed-spring or wire mattress made in Atlanta. Mr. Engelminger made, perhaps, \$1,000 worth of coil mattresses in twelve months.

Shortly after that time the Southern Bed Spring company began, in a small way, to make mattresses and bed springs. In a few years they had built up a business of \$150,000. About two years ago L. Gholston & Co., began in the same business, and this year will sell over \$100,000 worth of goods. The Woven Cord Mattress company is also at work and one or two other small companies. The total sales for this year will go over \$300,000 worth of Atlanta made mattresses and bed springs.

The leading companies are now enlarging their scope. The Southern Bed Spring company is now making lounges and sofas complete. This has involved putting in a force of wood-workers. Mr. Gholston will not only make sofas and lounges, but he is preparing to put in machinery for making the cheaper grades of parlor furniture. These additions will push the sales up to more than \$500,000 a year.

Now see the progress of this simple industry. Eight years ago it was nothing. Now it brings into Atlanta, or keeps in Atlanta what formerly went out, fully \$1,000,000 every day in the year. The work was begun cautiously and extended as the demand grew. In mercantile business the limit would soon have been reached and the business would have been drawn in. In manufacturing there is no limit. Our mattress factories sell from Lynchburg to San Antonio. They are making money and opening new lines that will increase their profits. The fact that in so simple a thing an annual income of \$300,000 is secured to Atlanta, shows that manufactures are our hope and strength, and that on them we must rely, and can rely, for a population of 250,000 people.

## Authorship and Culture.

The recent suicide of a Mrs. Willis in St. Louis, because she had failed to achieve literary success, was sad ending of a life which might have been made useful and happy.

Poor Mrs. Willis attributed her failure to the fact that she had enjoyed but few advantages in early life. Of course, the lack of early advantages had very little to do with her bad luck. As the New York Commercial-Advertiser remarked in its comments on the case, some of our most successful authors are men and women whose education was sadly neglected in their early years. Culture will not make a poet or a novelist; and it is a fact that some great poets and novelists have been, in the ordinary sense of the word, uncultured. Shakespeare, Bunyon, Burns and Hogg did not enjoy early advantages. They were not cultured men. Bulwer was a man of culture, but he always admitted that he could not master or even understand English grammar, something generally supposed to be an essential part of a writer's equipment. Anthony Trollope tells us that he learned absolutely nothing at school, not even the multiplication table, and yet while working in the postoffice, disgracefully dunned and harassed, he wrote industriously, failing ignominiously with his first three novels, but persevering until his industries netted him \$350,000 in the last thirty years of his life. Unlike the St. Louis lady, he never thought of suicide or of final failure. He did not believe culture, inspiration or genius necessary to make a successful writer. It was his belief that so many hours steady work each day in a given direction was bound after awhile to produce something of value, and in his case it certainly did. Trollope's mother was even more remarkable. She had read but few books, and had forgotten them, when at the

age of fifty she took up her pen. She had a large and sickly family, no money and nothing to eat, and the ballast was constantly raiding the house. But this lively old woman rose at four in the morning, wrote until the house was astir, and then tucked away her manuscript, in order to look after domestic affairs. Under these disadvantages she wrote one hundred and fourteen volumes by the time she was seventy-six, and earned a snug little fortune.

Early advantages may mean much or little. Robert Louis Stevenson had them, but they did not make him a writer. He found composition such a difficult work that he had to teach himself by literally copying every sentence and phrase that struck him as being particularly good. Then he would recast these sentences, paraphrase them, and imitate the style of his favorite authors.

Perhaps the St. Louis writer had nothing to write. It may be that she had opened shop without having a stock of goods. If she had had a message to deliver to the world, she would have delivered it. A writer forced to write by some such irresistible impulse as that which prompts a bird to sing will go to the front in spite of early disadvantages and a lack of what the Bostonians call culture.

## Don't Make a Mistake.

In making up your list of presidential candidates for 1892 don't omit Mr. Grover Cleveland, of New York!

The difficulty has been that Mr. Cleveland was bigger than his party. This was dangerous to him and to the party. We expect the party to grow some in the next four years, and Mr. Cleveland may find it wise to come down the hill a bit and meet it on the level.

We see nobody in prospect of anything like Mr. Cleveland's size, and while having a too big candidate has its disadvantages, it is worse to have a too-little candidate. And, by the way, while writing Mr. Cleveland's name in the list for 1892, do not forget to run in the name of Mr. W. C. Whitney—putting it in brackets for the present!

## Individuality.

Joseph Howard, Jr., the well known newspaper writer, who discovered long ago that it pays to be gossipy and flippant, sometimes drops into serious discussion. The other day, for instance, he took for his text the motto "Go it on your own hook," and proceeded to deliver quite a suggestive sermon on individuality. We have not room for the examples of individuality set forth by Mr. Howard, but some very pungent thoughts may be found expressed in the following:

Individuality is a great thing. We hear a great deal about originality. We say, "Mr. So and so is such an original character." That's all nonsense. There is no such thing as originality. The phrase "original sin" is a misuse of words in so far as original is generally understood. Original sin refers to the natural inclination of every man to do wrong, what is wrong, to violate the common law of morality. Men discover, they don't create. We say a man invents. As a matter of fact he simply discovers. There has always existed, a hitherto unnoticed mode of doing things which have been at the hand of mankind since the morning stars sang for joy. Individuality is a totally different thing from originality. The great body of men go through life in ordinary ways, utilizing, as it were, the street car of transportation. A few have their own coupe. There are thousands upon thousands of common carrier vehicles to every one individual conveyance. There are millions who use that which is common, where there are but scores able to keep, for their own special accommodation, private means of going here or there. How many boys with whom you went to college, are known by name today to the communities in which they live? Did you ever consult that wonderful compilation, "Who's Who?" It is worth studying. Nearly 2,000 pages of closely printed names tell the story of the heads of the families alone in this great city.

Newspaper men, officials, if asked to give a thousand names from memory might do so. I can read, say how many who have been in active public life fifteen or twenty years could, by ingenious classification, write a thousand names, not of acquaintances, but of individuals; but how many men in ordinary life could do it, and what are a thousand in comparison to the 1,000,000 which constitute the population of this fast growing metropolis? But if asked to name a thousand individuals, by which I mean names of men who have made themselves felt in all the world during the past twenty years, the most expert would be puzzled ere he had reached the third hundred.

You see, as a rule, men don't amount to much. They are born, heaven knows why. They pass along the highway or the byway, inconspicuous, unattractive, unsuccessful, as a rule, and die. Nobody knows where they came, what they are here for, and where they go to.

It is not necessary to indorse the pessimistic views conveyed in the last sentence of the foregoing—in fact such views are out of keeping with the essence of what goes before, but it is not unusual for a man who is naturally hilarious to sink into the depths of gloom when they have a notion to be serious.

This matter of individuality has been touched on in these columns on several occasions for the benefit of our younger readers. There is no quality more impressive or more powerful. It seems to be a simpler thing than genius—a term that has been discussed until there is some doubt about its meaning; and yet its results have been as wonderful. Perhaps individuality is only another name for genius. To concede this is to simplify matters, for, while genius is supposed to be a heaven-generated spark conferred on mortals at rare intervals, there has never yet been born a person of reasonable intelligence who did not possess an individuality out of which might be developed the possibilities of success.

It is useless to talk of genius or originality when people permit their individuality to be controlled or snuffed out by circumstances which they ought to manage and control for themselves. One great result of individuality is that of personal independence which, if it cannot control its surroundings, tears itself away from them and finds others that are more congenial and more easily controlled. It is this spirit that has made this republic what it is; it is the lack of it that leads a whole nation like that of Germany (to take an instance) to bend the knee before such men as Bismarck, whose strong individuality appears to have absorbed that of the people whom he rules.

We were reading somewhere the other day an essay on the Bible in its relations to literature. Leaving out of view the spiritual and inspirational influence of the Bible and regarding it merely as a collection of literary efforts, how marvelous are the extent and variety of the individuality displayed in its pages! We need say nothing of the transcendent individuality that constituted Christianity on earth; that individuality was not of this world; but the splendid individuality of St. Paul may well be considered. He was a man of such strong characteristics that the impression his writings have made on the minds of men is more important and more powerful than that of any writer who has lived since.

It has pleased a great many critics to

allude to the originality of Shakespeare. Yet it has been shown time and again that Shakespeare was a bold copyist. He took other people's stories and ideas, gave them the stamp of his individuality, and they became his forevermore.

And so it is that whenever individuality has its way it breeds fame and success. In our opinion it is a quality that can be cultivated and emphasized. A too rigid home or school discipline may destroy its vitality, or a too lax system may permit it to run riot. Whosoever draw the line here, or lay down rules for the development of individuality?

The most that can be done is to nurse it carefully and turn it into useful channels. Ignorant and blind as we are, something may be done in this direction.

## The Clayton Assassination.

THE CONSTITUTION today tells the whole story leading up to the assassination of John W. Clayton in Arkansas. Knowing the deep national interest in the tragedy, a special reporter was sent to the spot with instructions to get the whole truth.

Without seeking, in any manner, to palliate the great crime, it is plain that there are two sides to the story.

The history of the Clayton family, the infamous career of Powell Clayton while governor, discloses the existence of causes for revenge, the repression of which is creditable to the people of Arkansas. Never were people more sorely tried than they by the man who now adds deliberate slaughter to the infamies already proven upon him. The assassins may have been democrats. But, even if they are, their crime should be blamed neither upon the party nor upon the state. It is shown that the officers have exercised all necessary vigilance, that the people condemn the crime, and that if the criminals are ever caught they will have the penalty to pay.

In another column will be found a strong card from Colonel D. P. Hill on the railroad situation in Georgia, which is now under discussion. Colonel Hill's views offer some material points for reflection, and his suggestions are well worth considering.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know why Phillemann died of laughter at seeing a jackass eat figs. If our correspondent, when in the humor, will feed a biscuit to a hungry cat, he will see the point.

The American baseball teams have been refused the inestimable privilege of playing a few select games at the excavated coliseum in Pompeii and at the coliseum in Rome. But in the end the American idea will win.

BISMARCK has suppressed a German comic paper for caricaturing. Since the publication of Emperor Frederick's diary, Bismarck has played the part of a fraud more boldly than ever.

The New York Evening Post has never yet summarily acknowledged the fact that Blaine is to be in the new cabinet. This shows that Mr. Blaine still has enemies in the republican party.

THE NEW YORK Commercial-Advertiser is one of the few American newspapers that keeps its puster concealed in a closet. But he is a very good one when he gets out.

DAN LAMONT is to be president of a street car company. Let us hope that Dan will have sense enough to put up a shelter for his patrons at the suburban terminus.

A WATERMILLION trust has been formed in South Carolina. If the trust is on the rattlesnake million we shall feel inclined to protest.

It seems that President Cleveland and Judge Edgerton have decidedly the same ideas of civil service reform.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

[THE NEW YORK TELEGRAPH thinks that General Alger would make a very good secretary of war, as his knowledge of military matters was gathered from more modern sources than Caesar's commentaries.

DR. GATLING, THE INVENTOR of the famous gun by that name, is a North Carolinian.

EACH STATE, CITY AND TOWN in the United States has what its local papers call "a poet laureate."

COLONEL FRED GRANT is getting very much like his father in appearance, although he is taller and heavier.

IN THE MARCH NUMBER of the Forum Cardinal Manning will expound the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and show that the increase of crime has outstripped the growth of intelligence.

THE NEW YORK Commercial-Advertiser says: "Surely the worst pun lately made by any American newspaper must be credited to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, which speaks of 'Mrs. James Brown Cleetover.' The 'southern literary movement' should be on the lookout for its safety."

JOE HOWARD WRITES of one of the notorious Woodhull and Claflin firms: "Time works queer changes. A fifteen years ago Miss Fannie C. Claflin was in Ludlow street jail. She was incarcerated there on a charge of obscenity. Now she is a lady by act of parliament, or, in other words, the wife of a knight. She married a wealthy money broker and dealer in India goods in London, and he was knighted. Fannie C. Claflin, a fortune teller and heroine of New York police courts, has, therefore, become Lady Cook."

THE AMERICAN, of this city, has changed from a fortnightly to a weekly magazine, and is larger, handsomer and brighter than ever. In the current number there is a greater variety, and more light reading than the fortnightly published, and it goes without saying that this new departure will make the periodical more popular with the general public. The editorials, essays, special articles, stories, poems and departments devoted to music, the drama, society, literary reviews, etc., are from the pens of some of our best writers. The number before us contains contributions from Julia T. Bishop, Montagu, Henry M. Folsom, Orion Frazee, H. G. Gilmore, Elgie Wheeler, Genie Orchard, Lilla J. Henderson, Maggie O'Brien, Orelia Key Bell, Godfrey Gophrite, Leonard Brock and the editors. The editorial staff now consists of Dr. J. G. Armstrong, editor in chief, Major Charles W. Hubner, literary editor, and Mr. J. E. Orchard, managing editor. The American is backed by a strong company with plenty of capital, and it is such an attractive and popular publication that it is difficult to see how it can fail to secure a large circulation and a profitable patronage. The subscription price is two dollars a year.

## The Fruit That Has "Come."

Five years ago we proclaimed the Florida orange as the "coming fruit." It has "come." Atlanta and her suburbs eat an average of 300 bushels of oranges every day in season. The price ranges from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a box, which is about one cent a piece for good oranges. This is as cheap as apples, and thousands who have considered oranges a luxury hardly to be thought of, now keep them constantly in the house.

No fruit fills its own so well as the orange. Those who once taste the delights of an orange or two before breakfast will never give it up. It is a tonic, a fresher, an appetizer, and altogether delicious. Put a box of fresh Florida oranges where your wife and children can get them as they want them, and you will save the cost of the fruit in doctor's bills. If there is anything more grateful to a tired and half-sick woman or a thirsty child than a great big orange, bursting with cool and fragrant juice, we do not know what it is.

The orange growers get about \$1 a box for their fruit at the local depot, and it is said that a grove at this figure is very profitable. The

growers are compensated in the lowered price by the increased demand and it is likely that the bottom has been reached. At a cent a piece the golden fruit is low enough. Atlanta has probably quadrupled her consumption this season and the Florida orange has largely driven the northern apple out of its market.

## The Constitution and Its Way.

Some papers are complaining that the stenographer of the agricultural convention would not furnish copies of President Northern's address to the state papers, although the convention requested all friendly papers to print it. That is all very plaintive, but any enterprising paper could have obtained the speech.

THE CONSTITUTION had it on time and in full. Our correspondent reached Brunswick after the only copy of the speech had been sent out of town. We traced it up, and found it was lodged in the office of the Macon Telegraph. We secured by telegraph an order from Colonel Northern for the speech, and at 11 o'clock at night had it put on the wires and telegraphed entire to THE CONSTITUTION. It made a pretty long dispatch—something over 5,000 words—but THE CONSTITUTION always gets the news, no matter what the cost.

The daily papers that are under the alternative of printing this address after THE CONSTITUTION, or of refusing to print it at all, can hardly lay the whole fault on the stenographer when a bit of enterprise would have saved them!

## Complimenting The Constitution.

"El Pais," the most prominent of Cuban newspapers, published at Havana, has the following complimentary notice of Colonel W. A. Hemphill, of THE CONSTITUTION, who is now in Havana, and who has an interesting letter in another column of today's CONSTITUTION. "El Pais," in its issue of the 11th instant, says of Messrs. Collier and Hemphill:

Hemos tenido el gusto de recibir la visita que nos han servido hacernos los señores W. A. Collier y W. Hemphill, redactores de THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION de Georgia (U. S. A.), quienes se encuentran en esta ciudad con objeto de visitar la Isla. Al ATLANTA CONSTITUTION es uno de los periodicos de mas influencia en el Sur de los Estados Unidos y tira una numerosa edicion diaria. Deseamos a los visitantes gran permanencia entre nosotros. [Se hospedan en el hotel Pausse.]

## The House Must Apply the Knife.

From the Augusta Chronicle.  
 Tariff legislation in congress has gotten into a peculiar hitch. The house committee on ways and means has returned the senate bill with the curt comment that a revenue bill cannot originate in the upper house.

The appropriations committee has concluded to report the internal revenue bill by substitute. It is now for the house to decide upon some definite means of tax reduction. If the Mills committee represents the sense of the house, that revenue bill can only emanate from that body. The important it is more than ever important that the house agree upon some practical remedy. The Mills bill has been tried and has failed. The house must try another.

Now let the house adopt the report of the Randall committee and apply the knife at the internal revenue system.

## FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Olds and Ends of News Gathered by the Constitution Reporters.

A One of a Kind.—There is a sick woman at the King's Daughters' hospital, who some charitable people have been caring for for some time. She now has a steamer ticket to take her from New York to her home in Germany, and this ticket will not hold good unless she leaves Tuesday morning. She has not enough money to pay her expenses to New York, and lacks about \$15. It is to be hoped that some good person will give her assistance, for her case is a deserving one. Any money sent to the matron of the King's Daughters' hospital, on Fryer street, will reach her.

Opinion Furber's Valentine.—Captain Furber has a habit of borrowing money from his fourteen-year-old son, which he frequently neglects to pay back. St. Valentine's day has come, and the party at Captain Furber's residence, and he took a lively hand with the youngsters. When it came to opening the Valentines imagine his crest-fallen appearance when he opened his envelope he was confronted with a typical "borrower," with appropriate doggerel attachment.

A Forgetful Seal.—Mr. John Monaghan has added to his museum a forged seal of the ordinary office of Picken county, used by Walker, McCallie, Rheinhardt in obtaining money for fictitious disabled veterans. The seal was found upon a clay rest about two miles from the McDonough road. Rheinhardt turned state's evidence, Walker became insane and it was impossible to convict McCallie on Rheinhardt's testimony, as the latter only knew Walker in the transactions. There were several other forged county seals.

Old Statesmen.—Senator Joseph E. Brown and Judge Richard H. Clark, with Mr. Clark Jones, are three of the Georgia senators who sat together in 1841.

There are only four others alive of the forty-seven men who composed that body when Senator Brown was only twenty-eight and Judge Clark twenty-five years of age.

Of the members of the legislature of 1836, two are alive, Mr. John Daly, of Griffin, and Major Lewis, who is an uncle of Mrs. General Gordon.

The Cincinnati.—Mr. John Tyler Cooper is in receipt of a letter from Major John Schuyler, chief of staff of the Cincinnati society, informing him that the memoirs



## HUNTING SUNSHINE.

THE CONSTITUTION'S BUSINESS  
MANAGER ON A CUBAN LARK.But He Falls in the Hands of Cuban Baptists and Will  
be Cared for as a Good Methodist Ought to Be—  
An Interesting Letter From the Beautiful  
Island to the South of Us.HAYATI, Cuba, February 13.—[Special Cor  
respondence.]—"Charlie, what kind of a face  
have I?"

"A long face."

"Well, I shall not write that on my pas  
port. I can't afford to go to Cuba described as  
a long-faced man."This is a part of the red tape inflicted on per  
sons who desire to go abroad, but Charlie Col  
lier, who is with me, said it had to be done, and  
I submitted.I left Atlanta to hunt sunshine, on the rec  
ommendation of my physician. The trip from  
Atlanta to Port Tampa was a pleasant one.The plant system of railroads and steamships  
is a splendid one. To illustrate: One day last  
week the vestibule train between Savannahand Jacksonville made 172 miles in 190 min  
utes, with six stops, at that. It takes a good  
road to travel at that rate.Florida has suffered a great deal this winter  
from rain. Some of the farmers I met say that  
the rain has injured them more than the yel  
low fever. It rained twenty-five days in Jan  
uary.

## ATLANTA ORANGEMEN.

We stopped over a day at Sanford and vis  
ited the magnificent orange groves of Mr. Mar  
cellus Markham and Judge Hayden. It was a  
great treat to see these groves yellow with gold  
den fruit. Mr. Markham has a grove of 1,600  
trees and is shipping fruit to New York.Judge Hayden has 5,000 trees and his grove is  
a grand sight. We met both of these gentle  
men and they were glad to see friends from  
Atlanta. You don't know how good an orangeis until you have the pleasure of plucking and  
eating one fresh from the trees. The day we  
spent at Tampa was a cold one. There was a  
white frost that morning, so we hugged the  
stove nearly all day to keep warm.The trip from Port Tampa to Cuba  
was made on the magnificent new  
steamer Olivette, of the Plant line. The trip  
across the gulf was a thoroughly enjoyable  
one. The water was smooth and the steamer  
glided as swiftly and gently as a thing of  
life. We laid over in the queer old town of  
Key West six hours, and hiring a conveyance  
drove over the town. The houses are all one  
story and the people seem to be mostly of the  
laboring class. Key West has several large  
cigar factories which are doing a thriving busi  
ness. The island is about 1,000 acres some  
1,200 of which are built up. The trip from  
Key West to Havana was rather a rough one,  
but as it was made in the night, the voyagers  
did not suffer. About 6 o'clock  
next morning we came in sight of Moro  
castle. I was up to see this grand old Spanish  
fort overlooking Havana harbor, and I was  
well repaid at the spectacle presented. The  
morning was just like one in the  
latter part of May. The sun rose in grand  
splendor and its rays the first I had seen since  
leaving home, were delightfully refreshing.We anchored in the harbor and landed by  
small boats, and soon found headquarters at  
the Hotel Pasaie.This old town is an interesting one and to  
view it from the top of Moro castle, as we did,  
is as charming and beautiful a sight as one  
desires to see. One does not have to  
go far from home to get into  
a foreign world. The climate, the  
people and costumes are just as different from  
ours as are those of Spain. Breakfast at half  
past ten, dinner at six. How is that for a  
business man? Our money is worth two anda half times as much as Cuban money. Every  
body here seems to have plenty, and I never  
saw people that loved to ride as much as these  
people. The one-horse carriages are numbered  
by the thousands and they are on the go all of  
the time. The horses are small and natives to  
the island, and are strong and fast. I have  
frequently seen one of them pulling six per  
sons with ease. I commend them to the Bal  
lard Transfer company.

I spent Sunday with the Baptists.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS  
have a foothold here and are pushing  
their cause for all it is worth. They  
have a Cuban gentleman in charge who is in  
every way worthy of the position. He is young,  
strong, eloquent and learned and has about  
1,200 members of his church. The southern  
Baptist church has purchased a theater here  
for \$60,000 which originally cost \$140,000, and  
have converted it into a church. It is a grand  
structure and will hold comfortably 2,500  
people. I wish I could describe this beautiful  
temple, but will not attempt it. Services were  
held for the first time last Sunday night. Dr.  
Tichenor, Mr. Collier and myself had the  
honor of occupying seats on the platform. The  
Rev. Mr. Diaz preached an eloquent ser  
mon to a congregation of  
hundreds of attentive an audience as  
I ever saw. Dr. Tichenor concluded with a  
short address, Mr. Diaz acting as interpreter.One peculiar thing I noticed: when the col  
lectors went around everybody contributed  
something. This was strikingly different from  
an Atlanta congregation. I congratulate the  
Baptists on their work, and commend their  
zeal and liberality to other denominations.Mr. Diaz at once won my respect and affec  
tion when he told me that he was a captain of  
cavalry in the Cuban service. I could sym  
pathize with him, for I had been a soldier in a  
lost cause too. He told me an amusing inci  
dent of his army life. He said they made  
cannons out of the royal palm trees, and on  
one occasion they usedA LOT OF WILD BULLS  
in a fight. They caught a large number  
of the beasts, and penned them up. One day  
when the Spaniards were near they first  
whipped the bulls and got them in a towering  
rage. They then advanced on the Spaniards  
and outended a few moments with them, and  
then retreated by the bull pen, tearing down  
the inclosure as they passed. The bulls rushed  
out and charged the Spaniards and broke them  
up in a complete rout. I asked Diaz how it  
was the bulls did not get after the Cubans. He  
laughed and said they were all up in the trees.  
If the confederates had had all of wild bulls  
we might have done better.THIS IS AN INTERESTING CITY TO ME.  
The houses all open on the street and every  
thing goes in at the front door; horses, carriages,  
cows, people and all. I was amused at the  
way they furnish milk. The cows are driven  
to the doors and milked, thus furnishing it  
fresh and in any quantity wanted, with no  
chance to water the milk. What would  
American dairymen say to this?The thermometer stands 75° in the shade.  
How is that for February weather? Every  
thing is military here, soldiers being seen  
everywhere. This people are certainly mili  
tary ridden.We visited the place where the ashes of  
Columbus repose, the captain general's office  
and his elegant home, with avenues of royal  
palm trees, and the Catholic and Baptist cer  
emonies; saw the country people plowing yokes  
of oxen with one-handle plows, and a sharp  
pointed stick to urge them on. We visited  
Corro and saw the once beautiful houses of  
the wealthy people of the island, now nearly  
deserted, and only monuments of their former  
beauty and glory. All these things and many  
others I would like to describe, but my letter  
is already long enough. So I will close, en  
circled with the smoke and perfume of a cigar  
that would please beyond description Clarence  
Knowles.

W. A. H.

## THE CITY'S CONDITION

IS REVIEWED AT SOME LENGTH BY  
MAYOR GLENN.

## A NEW WATER WORKS SYSTEM

Mayor Glenn Talks Entertainingly of the Different  
Departments of the City Government—The  
Police, Schools and Finances Talked About—  
Atlanta Seems to be on a Boom.The city's condition.  
It is a subject which interests everybody,  
rich and poor.And Mayor Glenn's views upon the different  
branches of the city government are of decid  
edly great value. He discusses the subject in  
his usual entertaining manner.When asked about city finances, he said:  
"I find the city finances in a healthy condi  
tion. We have not near the income that was  
reported we would have. It is about \$1,150,-  
000. We have about the same amount to spend  
as the city had last year. The council last  
year had a cash surplus of \$25,000 coming from  
the council of the previous year. We get  
about \$1,100 from the council of last year.  
That makes a difference of about \$24,000 in the  
cash."

"As to streets and sewers?"

"The city proposes to continue paying the  
streets, expending about \$180,000 this year,  
and to carry forward the sewer system which  
was inaugurated last year. That will take  
about \$100,000 for the work to be done this  
year. These sewers are being built under a  
system recommended and really supervised by  
Mr. Rudolph Hering, the consulting engineer  
of the department of public works in New  
York. It will require three or four million  
dollars to complete the system and the work  
will be continued through a number of years."THE WATER WORKS.  
"The most important work ahead of this  
council is in providing for a system of water  
works. There has been some correspondence  
on the subject with expert engineers but not a  
definite conclusion has been reached. As soon  
as we select an engineer of experience and  
ability we will have him make the necessary  
preliminary surveys and locate the source of  
supply. When this is done I believe the coun  
cil will at once make the necessary arrange  
ments to commence the work. In my opinion  
it is a necessity to have these works. We  
must get into condition to furnish water to  
manufacturers at low prices before we can in  
duce many of them to locate their plants here."I have heard of efforts being made to in  
duce factories which were being organized by  
the subscriptions of our people to locate their  
plants on the river, the argument being that  
the city was not in condition to furnish water.  
This argument has been taken away from the  
arties who are interested in making it, and I  
hope that our people will not allow their sub  
scriptions which were really made in the in  
terest of Atlanta to be expended in building  
factories anywhere except in Atlanta, or in  
the immediate suburbs of the city.""I am satisfied that the water will be ob  
tained from the river, but I am not in con  
dition to speak as to the cost. As to the  
means for building these works, Atlanta will  
find some way to obtain the funds necessary  
for her success and prosperity."THE HOSPITAL MATTER.  
"About the hospital?""I believe we will have a hospital, and the  
work will probably commence this year. We  
will certainly have it if the ladies settle their  
trouble about the old benevolent home and  
give us their title. I understand that they  
have consented.""We have increased the police force, not to  
the extent they should have been increased,  
but the council appropriate to that depart  
ment all the money they could give it. Thereare now seventy to seventy-five patrolmen on  
the beats—about one to every thousand inhabi  
tants—and this will do for the present, as we  
have an unusually low abiding people.JUMBO HUNTER COMMENTED.  
"In regard to the relief department, Jumbo  
Hunter is one of the most humane and charita  
ble men in the city, and being a man of fine  
discriminating powers he easily separates  
those who are entitled to it, and in this way  
all the deserving poor who are en  
titled to it are receiving aid from the city."ATLANTA ON A BOOM.  
"A better spirit, with more confidence and a  
booming disposition, is in the atmosphere  
and among our people than I have known here  
for several years. The price of real estate is  
higher. There is more confidence in the future  
of Atlanta. There are no cliques or cliques and  
no bickerings among the people, but they have  
all united, and are working together to push  
Atlanta forward. There are few vacant houses  
there are no vacant residences except a few  
small ones that are almost unten  
able, and there are no vacant stores  
in the city. I know that Alderman  
Haas is now building several houses for tenants,  
and he has applications for more from tenants  
who are solicitous to occupy them.""The schools are in a flourishing condition  
and have several hundred more children than  
have ever attended them before. There is no  
friction between parents and teachers. All  
wondered whether he would end his days in a mad  
house. Mr. Bonner on the street is a comfortable  
and complacent picture. Of medium height inclin  
ed to stoutness, he dresses with noticeable neat  
ness, and walks as though conscious of his right  
to be upon the streets of the city to which he and  
his are much."GEORGE WRIGHT DEAD.  
A Well Known Policeman Passes Away—He  
Was a Brave Man.

George Wright is dead.

This will be sad news for numbers of people  
in Atlanta, although the death was not a sud  
den or unexpected one. He died yesterday  
afternoon at the house of his father, Colonel  
Wright, eight miles from Atlanta, in DeKalb  
county.George Wright was for a long while patrol  
man on the Atlanta police force, and as brave  
a man as was ever on it. Three years  
ago he was cut up by a negro in a general fight  
and since that time has been in feeble health.At the last election by the board of police com  
missioners he was left off by the board because  
he was unable to do patrol duty, but at the recom  
mendation of the board the council passed a  
resolution by which Mr. Wright has been  
placed on a sort of retired list, all by himself,  
at a salary of \$60 per month.He was the first driver that the Black Maria  
ever had.His body will be interred in the family bury  
ing ground at 3 o'clock this afternoon.THEY AMUSED THE OFFICERS.  
But the Man with the Puzzle Was Called Up  
All the Same.On a hook on the stationhouse keeper's desk  
last night lay a large bunch of bent wires,  
each with a ring and triangle on it.They were puzzles, and the point was to get  
it off the bent wires.As the policemen came in for roll call they  
would each pick up one of the puzzles and  
puzzle over it. The ballads did the same thing,  
and strangers, and even a prisoner or two, for  
got his misery and tried his hand at the  
puzzle.The puzzle fairly took things by storm.  
At all times while the official puzzleman  
was back in the hall, locked up for doing busi  
ness without a license.His name is registered as G. F. Rahn, and  
the case was made by Patrolman Taylor.A Reward Offered.  
Yesterday Governor Gordon issued an order  
offering a reward of \$300 for the apprehension  
and delivery of the murderer of Mrs. Louisa  
A. Hargrove to the sheriff of Cobb county  
with proof to convict.

## A SINGULAR RACE.

Bees Defeat Pigeons in a Westphalian Flying  
Match.

From the London Daily News.

At the village of Hamme, in Westphalia, a  
most singular wager has been made and won. In  
the spring there has been no such race, and its  
result will open for us quite a new chapter on  
relative speed. Every one knows the rate at  
which pigeons fly, and almost a king's ransom  
has changed hands on the issue of their speed.  
Last week the race was between pigeons and bees.A pigeon fancier and a bee master each backed his  
favorite racer.The course was three miles and a half—the dis  
tance between the two villages of Rytern and  
Hamme, and a dove-coat happened to be near a hive  
was selected winning post. The race was intended  
to be level, but in effect the bees were handicapped.  
It was very difficult to identify them, and, though  
rolling them in four before they started on their  
course made them easily recognized on their arrival  
it must have somewhat retarded their flight. Near  
ly every one backed the pigeons, and there was  
great excitement in the flag assembly round  
the winning post. The favorites were nowhere.  
The first bee came in twenty-five seconds  
before the first pigeon and three other bees before  
the second. The others were not chased.Robert Bonner.  
From the New York Press.Years ago, when Robert Bonner first occu  
pied a page of the New York Herald, whereby to  
acquaint the public with the excellence of the  
Ledger, his act was commented upon from one  
end of the country to the other, and when it was  
further announced that he had paid the then dis  
cussing price of \$20,000 for a famous trotter, people  
wondered whether he would end his days in a mad  
house. Mr. Bonner on the street is a comfortable  
and complacent picture. Of medium height inclin  
ed to stoutness, he dresses with noticeable neat  
ness, and walks as though conscious of his right  
to be upon the streets of the city to which he and  
his are much."THE WAGES OF GOVERNORS.  
The governors of two states, New York and  
Pennsylvania, are paid \$10,000 a year. Ohio  
pays \$8,000; California and Illinois pay \$6,000; Colo  
rado, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minne  
sota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Virginia, and  
Wisconsin, \$5,000; Maryland \$4,500; Connecticut,  
Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas,  
\$4,000; Florida, South Carolina and Utah, \$3,500;  
Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas  
and Carolina, \$3,000; West Virginia, \$2,700; Arizona,  
Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Washington  
and Wyoming, \$2,500; Nebraska, \$2,500; Maine  
and New Hampshire, \$2,000; Oregon and Vermont, \$1,800;  
Michigan and Rhode Island, \$1,600.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL  
BAKING  
POWDER  
Absolutely Pure.This powder never varies. A marvel of purity  
strength and wholesomeness. More economical  
than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in  
competition with the multitude of low cost, short  
weight adulterated goods. Sold only in the  
Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York  
At wholesale by H. C. Boynton and Wm.  
Greene, Atlanta, Ga.

## FRANK REVSON.

108 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

## EMPTY BOTTLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND RUMINE WIN  
claret, champagne and beer bottles. Also  
all kinds of new whisky quarts, pints and half  
pints. Pays highest price for second-hand bottles  
in quantity. Agent for the best rice and la  
bottled beer. Correspondence solicited, which  
meet my prompt attention. Feb 7 1899

## MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane  
and Tissue to the very marrow bones.  
and is cured by an OUTWARD APPLICATION!!  
As the policemen came in for roll call they  
would each pick up one of the puzzles and  
puzzle over it. The ballads did the same thing,  
and strangers, and even a prisoner or two, for  
got his misery and tried his hand at the  
puzzle.Thus the "Mustang" conquers pain,  
Makes MAN or BEAST well again!

## John Ryan's Sons, Importing Retailers, 61 Whitehall, 66, 68, 70 Broad St

## John Ryan's Sons.

"OFFER THIS WEEK"  
Special inducements in their  
Hosiery,  
Handkerchief  
and Corset  
Departments.84 dozen misses' ribbed hose,  
black and colored, at 8c pair.  
168 dozen boys' heavy weight  
ribbed hose, "seamless," sizes  
8 to 9½, at 12½c pair.115 dozen men's fine seam  
less half hose, extra quality,  
at 12½c pair, worth 25c.184 men's fancy colored seam  
less half hose, double heels and  
toes, at 15c pair, extra value.315 dozen ladies' fast black  
and solid colors seamless ribbed  
hose at 15c pair, would be  
cheap at 25c.1,587 dozen ladies' hemmed  
handkerchiefs at 25c dozen.389 dozen ladies' hemmed  
stitched colored bordered hand  
kerchiefs at 40c dozen.184 dozen men's large size  
all linen handkerchiefs only  
10 cents each.100 dozen handmade corsets  
at 50c each, worth 85c.25 different styles of the ce  
lebrated R. and G. corsets, all  
sizes, from 20 up.Satin corsets, all sizes, in black, cardinal and  
light blue.112 dozen long waisted, common sense woven  
corsets at 75c each.80 dozen ladies' nursing corsets, white and  
gray.Patent Roman, S. C. "Flora" short woven  
corsets, Sylvia and all the leading and most  
popular makes can always be found at

## John Ryan's Sons.

LACES  
EMBROIDERIES!Have been selected with great care,  
and with a view of pleasing all  
classes of customers. The attrac  
tions this week are:1 job lot of Hamburg edgings at  
5c yard, worth 10c.1 job lot of Hamburg edgings at  
8c yard, nice wide widths.1 job lot of Hamburg edgings at  
10c yard, elegant patterns and extra  
quality.1 job lot of Hamburg edgings at  
15c yard, extraordinary value.1 job lot of Hamburg edgings at  
20c yard, worth from 35c to 50c yd.Cambric sets, different width  
edging with insertion to match.Nainsook sets, different width  
edgings with insertions to match.Mull sets, different width edgings  
with insertions to match.Swiss sets, different width edg  
ings with insertions to match.45 inch Nainsook and Mull  
Flouncings 50c yd upward.Hemmed—Hemstitched and Re  
versed Flouncings, all prices.Empire and Directoire Floun  
cings, 60 inches wide.New Torchon and Medici Laces  
just opened.New Antique and Cluney Laces  
just opened.New Valenciennes Edgings and  
Flouncings just opened.New Black Flouncings and  
Drapery Nets just opened.New Black Lace Directoires just  
opened.New Black and Colored Beaded  
Wraps just opened.

68 Black Beaded Wraps at \$4.25

97 Black Beaded Wraps at \$5.

64 Black Beaded Wraps at \$6.50.

39 Black Beaded Wraps at \$10  
will be opened Wednesday at

## John Ryan's Sons.

IMPORTATIONS  
OF  
FRENCH  
Dress Goodsare acknowledged to be the  
richest, finest and most elabo  
rate in design ever brought to  
this city. They consist of over300 elegant French dress  
patterns, no two patterns alike,  
ranging in price from \$17.50  
to \$50. No such patterns  
ever before shown in this city.312 pieces fine French ging  
hams, elaborate designs, rang  
ing in price from 25c to 75c  
per yard, almost as fine as  
silk.42 new pieces silk just re  
ceived.84 pieces double width me  
dium weight tricot at 25c yd.97 pieces double width me  
dium weight Henrietta cloths,  
all colors, 20c.69 pieces double width me  
dium weight cashmeres, spring  
shades, 25c yard.35 pieces double width black  
cashmere 25, 35, 40c yard,  
great value.Priestley's silk wrap black  
Henrietta cloths, all prices.Courtauld's black crapes, all  
prices from 75c to \$12.50 yard  
at42 new pieces silk just re  
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cashmere 25, 35, 40c yard,  
great value.Priestley's silk wrap black  
Henrietta cloths, all prices.Courtauld's black crapes, all  
prices from 75c to \$12.50 yard  
at

## John Ryan's Sons.

Prices on Towels,  
TABLE LINENS  
And Sheetings  
Are SIMPLY UNAPPROACHABLE312 dozen large size towels,  
18x36, all linen, only 12½c  
each.184 dozen nice large huck  
towels at 12½c each, worth  
18c.50 dozen very fine damask  
towels, 22x44, plain and knot  
ted fringe, at 25c each.32 dozen turkey red table  
damask at 25c yd.18 dozen German linen table  
damask at 40c yard, extra  
value.100 pair best quality sheets,  
2½ yards square, only 75c each.100 pieces nainsook checks  
at 6½c yard, good quality.98 pieces satin finish nain  
sook checks at 10c yard.54 pieces colored bordered  
d'oylies at 50c dozen.68 pieces satin finish damask  
d'oylies 75c dozen.Best brands of 8-4, 9-4, 10-4  
sheetings.New lot India linens and  
dotted Swiss just opened.Best quality domestic checks  
only 5c yard.

Canton flannels at 5c yard.

You can always buy domes  
tic goods at a slight advance at42 new pieces silk just re  
ceived.84 pieces double width me  
dium weight tricot at 25c yd.97 pieces double width me  
dium weight Henrietta cloths,  
all colors, 20c.69 pieces double width me  
dium weight cashmeres, spring  
shades, 25c yard.35 pieces double width black  
cashmere 25, 35, 40c yard,  
great value.Priestley's silk wrap black  
Henrietta cloths, all prices.Courtauld's black crapes, all  
prices from 75c to \$12.50 yard  
at

## John Ryan's Sons.

Sell More Carpets and Curtains

Than all the other houses in  
the city combined. You will not  
wonder at it if you read over these  
prices: Good heavy Ingrain Car  
pets at 30c per yard, worth at least  
50c. Monitors Heavy Extra Super  
Carpets at 60c. New Styles in Solid  
Colors at 75c; great bargain. Hall  
and Stair Venetian to match at 50c  
per yard. Napier Matting for offices  
and public buildings at 40c. Smyrna  
Door Mats at 90c, worth \$1.50  
each. Judge Bro.'s Tapestry Car  
pets at 60c. yard. Crossley's Tapestry  
Carpets at 65c yard. Alex Smith &  
Son's Tapestry Carpets at 60c yd.Higgins's Tapestry Carpets at 50c  
yard. Roxbury 10 wire Tapestry  
Carpets at 70c yard. Howard's 5  
frame body Brussels with borders,  
only 90c yard. Horner Bro.'s body  
Brussels with border, only \$1.05  
yard. Hartford body Brussels with  
border, only \$1.15 yard. Lowell  
body Brussels with border, only  
\$1.20 yard. Biglow body Brussels  
with border, only \$1.20. Smith &  
Son's best Moquette (not straw  
back) \$1.50. Best Velvet Carpets  
only \$1.25 yard.Heavy Antique Curtains only \$3  
pair, worth at least \$5. Nottingham  
Lace Curtains only 75c pair, worth  
at least \$1.35. Nottingham Lace  
Curtains only \$1, \$1.25, worth dou  
ble. Antique Bed Spreads, great  
value. Turcoman Curtains only \$3  
pair. Chenille Curtains only \$7  
pair. Ramie Upholstery Goods  
only 75c yard. Madeline Silk Dra  
pery at \$1.50 per yard. Raw Silk  
Drapery at 90c per yard. Kremlin  
Drapery at 90c per yard. Turcoman  
Portiers, 12 x







here—they're the cheapest and finest, to duplicate is mockery;  
they have the finest Water Sets,  
Ice Cream and Chamber Sets—  
at your eyes can behold—



kind regards to you and my best wishes for you

—  
No. 2740.  
CATLETTSBURG NATIONAL BANK, (Capital, \$100,000)  
CATLETTSBURG, KY., February 17, 1887.—To the  
Robert Mitchell Furniture Co., Cincinnati, O.—Gen-  
tleman: I take pleasure in saying that the inside  
work and finish to our new banking house, fur-  
nished by you, has stood a year to this time, and

the satisfaction of having every piece and part  
staying to its place, without a hair-breath of  
shrinkage, is very great. The work has been ad-  
mired by all who have examined same, and good  
judges say that the oak finish is the handsomest  
place of work they ever saw.

We always recommend the work at yours, and  
built of "Big Sandy Oak." Yours respectfully,  
A. C. CAMPBELL,  
Cashier.

POST OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., (Office of the Postmaster, August 31, 1886.—Mr. Alex. W. Stewart Supt. Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co, Cincinnati, O.—Sir: In reply to your letter of the 29th inst., I beg to state that the furniture supplied by your firm for this office has proved of excellent quality, and gives general satisfaction throughout the various divisions. Very respectfully,

S. A. WHITEFIELD, Postmaster.  
By H. H. MULLER, Asst. P. M.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL  
MANAGER OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE  
AND TELEGRAPH CO. (18 Cortlandt street),  
NEW YORK, September 12, 1887.—The Robert  
Mitchell Furniture Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—  
Gentlemen: I have yours of the 10th, and beg to say  
that the furniture which you made for the Philadel-

phia postoffice while I was postmaster there, was perfectly satisfactory, the work being done in a thoroughly good manner and with credit to yourselves, and, as I said before, to the satisfaction of the treasury department and myself. I would recommend anyone having a quantity of fine furniture to make, to give you an opportunity to bid. You are at liberty to refer anyone to me, as I shall take pleasure in writing them a personal letter in regard to the matter. Yours respectfully,

H. S. HUIDEKOPER,  
Vice-President and General Manager.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11, 1888.—ROBERT MITCHELL FURNISHING COMPANY.—Gentlemen: I am directed by the board of state house commissioners of Indiana, to say to whom it may concern; that your company furnished a considerable

amount of furniture for the new state house, and that the work conformed strictly to the specifications, and in all particulars was very satisfactory. They consider the work and material to be first class. I am very respectfully,

JOHN M. GODDSON, Sec.

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ALEXANDER CAMERON, ARCHITECT, 114 N. SEVENTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MAY 5th, 1888.—Alexander H. Stewart, Esq., Superintendent, The Robert

Mitchell Furniture Company, Cincinnati, O.—My Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 23 instant, regarding the materials used and the present condition of the interior furnishings made by the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company for the United States custom house and postoffice building in this city, erected under my supervision, I beg to state that the work and material used in this building were thoroughly first-class in every particular, have

I can also say the same of the interior woodwork furnished and set up for me in the Equitable building in this city, for the Equitable Life Insurance Society, of the United States.

all this class of work, having large and well appointed shops, show rooms and working forces, and in the amount and age of your materials on hand.

Yours very truly,  
ALEXANDER CAMERON.

FROM ARCHITECTS.

It is a necessary part of the conditions under which bids are received that they must be accompanied by recommendations of architects.

Mr Fairbanks had letters from the nomi-

Mr. L. B. Wheeler, Atlanta: "The Robert Mitchell Furniture company have done a considerable quantity of very nice work for me, all of which has given perfect satisfaction. They have always shown an ambition to execute their work a little better than the

Mr. G. M. Frogg, Nashville, Tenn.: "The chairs for the Vendome theater were furnished by the Robert Mitchell Furniture company. They have, so far, stood the test well. It is a neat looking chair, and forms one of the attractions of the house."

Mr. James W. McLaughlin, Cincinnati, O. ("The Broadway theater, Cincinnati, Ohio.")

"The financial standing of the Robert Mitchell Furniture company, is of the very highest, and I can assure you of their entire capacity and ability to undertake the largest contracts for joinery and finishing of any description of building and do the work in the best manner." Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Cincinnati, O.

and general trustworthiness on contract work has made it extremely pleasant to work with them. You can safely commit your business to their execution with the assurance that they will carry it out with an honest and workmanlike manner."

"Many others of the same kind could be shown you," continued Mr. Fairbanks. "The

standing of our concern is too well known to need any comment from me. We are going to hold on this contract, and I hope we will get it."

**A QUEER GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.**

**A Young Woman Carrying the Receipts of a Postoffice in Her Dress Pocket.**

**NORTH CREEK, February 10.**—A government

Postoffice inspector has been here investigating Postmaster Sheehan's accounts, it being alleged that he was a defaulter. His accounts were really short \$1,000, which he has today made good. The investigation disclosed a peculiar state of affairs. Postmaster Sheehan left the office in charge of his daughter. When it was found that the office was

port in its accounts, an official came here and looked over the books. The books showed that the money had been received. He was surprised, and asked where the money was. He was astounded when the girl took the money from her dress pocket and said, "Why, here it is." Instead of sending it to Washington when it was received, she let the money accumulate, and intended to for-

"Did you not think it dangerous to have that amount of money in the safe?" inquired he representative of the government.

"Yes," was the reply: "so I carried it in my dress pocket all the time."

The young woman had attended balls and parties, but never for a moment thought that

he was taking any chances, and perhaps she wasn't. Everything was straightened out satisfactorily, but the postmaster was cautioned to a more strict compliance with the regulations of the department, the detective being of opinion that the vaults of the treasury was a safer place to keep government money, than a young lady's dress pocket.

**A Curiosity at This Time.**  
from a Mexico, Mo., Dispatch.

Dick Worsham had on exhibition in this city hen's egg which is a great curiosity. Upon one end of the shell, which is of extraordinary size, could be plainly discerned a number of war ships at sea, riding upon the water's calm surface. Three vessels are plainly visible. Turning the egg gradually over a cannon comes fully in view, resembling the

Miss RAULINE SHORNTALL, a lovely and

**MISS PAULINE ROEMER**, lovely and accomplished young lady of Marietta, Ga., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Joe Hirsch, 202 South Forsyth street.

**PROFESSOR J. S. NEWMAN**, superintendent of the Alabama Mechanical and Agricultural college at Auburn, Ala., is in the city on his way to Tallahassee, Fla., for the purpose of attending the session of the American Pomological society, which meets here Wednesday next. Mr. P. J. Berkman, of Augusta, is the president of this organization.

**DRAPERIES.**  
We have just opened  
select new lines of dra-  
pery fabrics in cross

ery fabrics in cross  
tripes, chenille and  
fine valours. These  
oods are fresh from

he looms, and are in  
he popular colors of  
he day. M. Rich &  
Pres

ros,







# WAS HE MURDERED

AND THEN PLACED ON THE RAIL-ROAD AND RUN OVER?

WILLIAM K. REYNOLDS, A PAINTER.

Shots Were Fired Friday Night Near Where the Body Was Found on the Track—Confusion Aroused an Inquest Over the Body—The Body to Be Sent Home This Morning.

Yesterday morning, between half-past five and six o'clock, the mutilated body of a white man was found lying on the Western and Atlantic railroad track about opposite the old extension grounds.

His brains were scattered for a distance of several feet along the track, and within a few feet of the dead man was a 32-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver.

The body was telephoned immediately to the headquarters and the coroner was notified.

A crowd of curious people were soon gathered around the body, and by some of them the body was recognized as that of William K. Reynolds, a traveling sign painter, who had for eight weeks past been boarding with Mr. J. H. Higginbottom, in the exposition grounds.

The face had been torn away, except a strip of flesh about the chin, and the body was identified first by the bloody clothing upon it. The cartridge, empty, gave rise to suspicion that Reynolds had been murdered and his body placed across the track. Later a witness was found, who heard shots fired the night before near where he was found.

A coroner's jury was impaneled and the following verdict returned:

ATLANTA, Ga., February 16, 1889.—We, a coroner's jury, this day impaneled and sworn to inquire into the cause of the death of W. K. Reynolds, being dead, find from the evidence adduced and from the opinion of the county physician here present, that the deceased was run over by some Western and Atlantic train last night, and there is probability that foul play was used and that the body was then placed on the track by parties unknown to us.

J. B. Davis, foreman; J. H. Caldwell, W. T. Figgins, H. O. Shields, J. B. Thornton, J. S. Allen, J. D. Westmoreland, county physician; J. C. Avery, juror.

THE DEAD MAN  
Was about 25 or 26 years of age. He is a traveling painter and his last regular work was done in East Point.

He has a wife and one child. When he left East Point about two months ago he sent his wife and child to Athens where his father and other relatives reside.

Reynolds has borne a good character, so all the witnesses testified. He is not dissipated, and there is no evidence to indicate that he was drunk when he was killed.

He has been hard at work recently on a window glazing device. He had employed Carbull & Howell to patent the machine for him, and expected much from his patent.

The deceased is not "Billy" Reynolds—W. K. Reynolds, of the firm of Grant & Reynolds.

CAUSE OF THE DEATH.  
It is possible that Mr. Reynolds was struck by the train while he was trying to cross the track. Several tracks run side by side at the exposition crossing, and in trying to avoid one train he may have stepped in front of another. This theory is all the more probable because the accident occurred at night.

But it is more than a probability that the man was murdered. He was last seen alive about 11 o'clock Friday night by E. L. Guest, about that time Mr. W. M. Smith heard three or four pistol shots fired, in quick succession very near where the body was afterwards found.

An empty cartridge was found near the body.

And in a box car near Mr. Smith saw the signs of men having slept.

Was Reynolds killed by a train? The body was seen in charge by Wylie & Wray, the undertakers, and will be sent to Athens over the Georgia railroad this morning.

EAST EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT  
At the Halls of the R. Y. M. C. A.—The Programmes Recommended.

The entertainment given at the hall of the Railroad Young Men's Christian association last night was a success in spite of the bad weather.

There was a large attendance, and the programme in every detail was well rendered, each society being received with gratifying applause.

The programme opened with music, Mrs. Williams at the piano, and H. M. Pitts upon the violin.

Albert J. Andrews, the deaf mute, showed his skill in pantomime, and was warmly applauded.

Miss Corrine Stocker recited beautifully, and Miss Lula Porter rendered beautifully, and she always does, a poem entitled "The Messenger," by Adelaide Procter.

Mr. Bizzell, in dialect, delivered a humorous speech, and Willie Hubner recited the humorous poem, "Only Stage Struck," which was rendered finely by Miss Ida Hubner. Miss Annie Young, Jack Stewart and Carl Hubner taking parts in the cast.

THE UNDERWRITERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Committee on Subscriptions Report Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Raised.

The committee on subscriptions report two hundred and fifty thousand dollars raised. A meeting of the committee will be held tomorrow, at which time it will be decided whether to raise the amount to three hundred thousand before closing the books in Atlanta.

It is thought best to place at least two hundred thousand dollars in insurance in the large cities throughout the United States, so that no more has yet been made. It is the purpose of the leading stockholders to secure the best possible organization, and for this purpose a meeting of stockholders will be held during this week.

The organization of such a company in Atlanta, with a capital of \$500,000, will be an important event to the state of Georgia. The company not only proposes to keep insurance money at home, but to go into the largest markets of the north and east, and by forming strong alliances with the leading insurance men, so secure a liberal share of the best business of the country.

Tested by Time. For Bronchial affliction, coughs, etc., BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 50 cents.

"TORAZ" Liver Pills cure biliousness, sick headache, etc. Invaluable to ladies, being a mild and safe aperient laxative. Investigate!

A Thing Worth Knowing.  
If you are suffering with that awful disease, nervous or fatal dyspepsia, go to your druggist and buy bottles of Dr. Westmoreland's (Atlanta) tonic for \$5 and take it as directed on the bottle. If you are not cured or very greatly benefited you can get your money back by calling on the Westmoreland Atlanta Tonic Co., No. 111 Washington street, Greenville, S. C.

The United States Life Insurance Co.  
In another column will be found the semi-annual statement of the United States Life Insurance company. This is one of the oldest companies and one of the best.

As usual, the company's statement shows marked progress all along the line.

An increase in assets of over \$250,000, a handsome increase in surplus and an increase of 20 per cent in new business over that of the previous year, while there is a gain of nearly \$300,000 of business in Georgia.

The new low rate plan of insurance adopted by the company is very popular and offers advantages not found in the contract of other companies. Mr. B. Shepard is the secretary and manager and has been connected with the company for many years. All who desire bona fide insurance at small cost will do well to look into the plan of this company.

"TORAZ" Cinchona Cordial is the greatest malaria, chills and fever, in the market.

# THE ZONAVES' ARMORY.

Nicely Domiciled in the Old Odd Fellows' Hall.

The Zonaves have an elegant armory. They have secured the old Odd Fellows' hall, on Marietta street, which they have just finished papering in handsome designs.

The drill and assembly hall is roomy and well lighted, and the gun rack and quarter-master's rooms are being nicely fitted up.

The parlor will be furnished with body Brussels carpets, lace curtains and furniture of fine finish. An archway will be opened between that and an adjoining room, making a double parlor; and, as they have the entire floor, a billiard room and officers' rooms will also be fitted up.

The long hall is to be papered and carpeted, and the old hall does not look like itself.

DIXEY'S TWO PERFORMANCES.

The Sale of Seats Shows a Big Business—The Boxes for the Night.

There will be two performances of Dixey's "Adonis" in Atlanta.

The management have decided to give a matinee on Tuesday afternoon. The outlook is that Dixey's opera house will be full at both exhibitions. All of the best seats have been sold for the night performance and best boxes have been taken.

The boxes have been sold to the following persons:

Mr. Sam Hall, two; Mr. Archie Gregory, two; Mr. Robert Lowry, one; Mr. Julius Brown, one; Miss Wade, one.

For the Library.  
Mrs. Albert Force has consented to give an entertainment about the first of April, assisted by some of the best talent in the city.

A number of young ladies and gentlemen have consented to assist, and the entertainment will be well worth attending.

It will be given under the auspices of the board of directors of the Young Men's Library association, and the proceeds will go to repair damages sustained by the recent fire.

A LAWYER ABDUCTED.

Partially Successful Effort to Lure a Dallas Man in Mexico.

DALLAS, Tex., February 12.—Rush C. Montgomery, a well known lawyer of this city, who mysteriously disappeared on January 15, returned this morning and told a strange story of his absence.

"On the evening of January 15 I started for home in East Dallas, passing, as was my habit, through the Texas and Pacific yards, I observed two men standing between some cars near the road cut, but thought nothing of it and continued on my way. When I reached a point opposite the men one of them suddenly sprang forward and struck me a heavy blow on top of the head, while the other struck me a stunning blow on the head from behind. I was evidently struck with a sandbag, as the skin was not broken. Immediately after I was struck a coat or sack was thrown over my head and a powerful dose of ether or chloroform applied to my nostrils. I was then placed in the car on a southern-bound Houston and Texas Central train. Before reaching Houston I partially recovered consciousness and remember the conductor asking one of my abductors what was the matter with me. The reply was that I was sick, and the conductor passed on. I was partially conscious of my surroundings, but seemed deprived of all will-power in the matter. Arriving at Houston I was placed on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio train and taken to San Antonio. Thence I was transferred to a train on the International and Great Northern and conveyed to Laredo. Thence I was taken to old Laredo, in Mexico, where my captors began the work of relieving me from the influences of their drugs. They had a hard job, as I had been under the influence so long all efforts seemed likely to be in vain. When I recovered perfect consciousness I found myself ironed hand and feet. With the assistance of friends, however, I managed to rid myself of my shackles and escaped from their captivity. I immediately left Laredo and went to Matamoros, where I took a steamer for Pensacola. From Pensacola I ran up to Mobile, where I spent a half day and night, and took the train for Beauvoir, Miss., where I saw ex-President Jefferson Davis. From there I went to New Orleans, where I saw a notice in the papers which led me to telegraph home to my father.

"This is the second attempt that has been made to abduct me," continued Mr. Montgomery. "The other attempt was made in 1885, while I resided in El Paso."

"To what object do you attribute these attempts to abduct you?"

"The object of the kidnappers is to carry me to Chihuahua, to which point my captors were on their way when I fortunately escaped. I escaped at Laredo, where they hope to secure a reward that is offered for my apprehension and delivery to the Mexican authorities. In 1884, while in Chihuahua, I got into some trouble and had to kill two Mexicans, and those two fellows who abducted me the other day were well known Mexican detectives. I could easily identify them, as I have seen them a number of times or more, but as it was nearly dark on the evening of my capture and not suspecting their presence, I failed to recognize them. I can see through the whole thing now. On the day of my disappearance I received a note from a Mexican, requesting an interview. He stated that he was sick and unable to visit my office, that he had some money and that he wanted collected, and requested me to call at his house, on the north side of the railway track between the Turtle Creek pump house and the gas works. I intended to get a pistol and visit him that afternoon at 2 o'clock, but for some reason I was delayed and did not meet the appointment."

Mr. Montgomery answered to inquiry, stated that he made no attempt to secure the arrest of his abductors, being perfectly satisfied to get away with his life. He does not anticipate any further attempt on his life or liberty, but says there is no telling when, where or at what time the next blow will be struck.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. C. CLEMENT and Mr. O. F. Bane, of Chicago, both of whom are interested in the Georgia Marble company, reached the city yesterday and are at the Kimball.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and room moulding, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 100.

DR. HADSON has removed to 38 N. Forsyth street. Practice limited to diseases of women. 34

THE Emerson Laundry Machinery Company, Charleston, S. C., dealers in all the latest improved laundry machinery, also a full line of appliances constantly on hand. Send for our prices.

DR. W. H. LEVY, skin diseases a specialty, room 18, Marietta street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. FRYBURN (nee Miss Vena Richards) of Detroit, Mich., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Richards, at 22 Washington street.

MR. PRUDUS JONES, the famous cotton grower of Georgia, was in the city a few days ago. It is understood that he is for sale at a reasonable price. Mr. Jones says he wants the farmers of the south to get his cotton seed and then they can raise more to the acre than they have been doing. If you want some of it, write him at Newell, Baker county, Georgia.

MR. JAMES ANDRE, late of the Abbott opera troupe and now of this city, has kindly consented to contribute to the music of St. Luke's choir today by rendering an oratorio solo at the morning service.

MRS. ANNIE CORBETT, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. M. Holbrook.

Ladies, read "Special to Ladies" 12th page.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.  
First race, half mile, Superior won, Mary T. second, Dan Meeks third. Time 59.

Second race, four and a half furlongs, Stuart won, Lord Grovescar second, Pomeroy third. Time 1:37.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile, Countess won, Little Bess second, Roche third. Time 1:14.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs, Doubt won, Mirth second, Jim Nave third. Time 1:36.

Fashion.  
All the late fashion magazines and periodicals at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Samples Wall Paper, with price list, on hand, on hand to apply it. M. M. KAUF, Atlanta, Ga.

SENT FREE

# ATLANTA MANUFACTURES.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning One of the Largest Manufacturing Concerns in the South—Its Products Are Sold in Every Part of the Civilized World.

"Is it true that the Swift Specific company takes one hundred dollars' worth of bottles per day from the Atlanta Glass company?" asked a reporter of Dr. Rankin on yesterday.

"That is just about the amount of it," was the reply. "The Swift Specific company uses about \$25,000 worth of bottles a year, and the glass works run ten months or about 250 working days. All glass factories go out of blast the last Saturday in June, and begin again in September. The blowers can't work in the extreme hot weather. We are making an excellent quality of bottles, vials, dunks and chimneys, and have a good trade. The freight is so heavy on that class of goods that it is to the advantage of dealers to buy of us. The factories at the north and west have tried very hard to kill us out by making special cuts in our territory, but they soon got tired of that. The S. S. company is our largest customer, as they take about one-sixth of our product."

"How is your business in S. S. S.?" was asked.

"Very good, indeed," was the reply. "S. S. S. will sell as long as the sun shines. It has done an amount of good to suffering humanity that cannot be estimated."

"Judge Warren recently wrote a letter from South Carolina describing a case of cancer on a doctor's face which was cured sound and well over three years ago. This doctor believes in S. S. S., but his brother physicians threaten to expel him from the medical society if he signs a testimonial."

"Here is a letter from Rev. L. B. Payne, in charge of the Orphans' home, at Macon, Ga. The letter speaks for itself. No other medicine or medical treatment has ever cured inherited blood contagion."

"I have been using Swift's Specific with the children of the Orphan's home under my charge with the best results. I began its use between nine and ten years ago, and have seen many remarkable results."

"Quite a number of the children had constitutional blood diseases, resulting from the sins of the parents, and every one of these children was cured of the horrible taint by the use of S. S. S."

"We have also been curing children in the institution whose systems (they having been mostly without the benefits of parental care) were enervated by dirt eating and other foul practices. Every one of those children have taken S. S. S., and all have been signally benefited by it. All have been cured who have taken enough of it. We have also cured recurring attacks of erysipelas. Neither one improved under any other medicine, but were cured when they took S. S. S. The cure in each case was quick and permanent, for they have been well for five years and there has been no return of the disease. I could tell much more of the remarkable cures of blood diseases by S. S. S., for I have seen it used and know its value."

L. B. PAYNE.

MACON, Ga., February 5, 1889.

Here is a letter from Mrs. Laura E. Deegan, of Dawson, Ga. She says she inherited cancer from her father:

"My father died of cancer, and the same trouble developed near my right eye in 1883. It was at first a strawberry color, but changed to purple, and grew to the size of a partridge egg. My right eye became much inflamed, and the dreadful disease was rapidly wasting my life away. I used quite a number of remedies, but without benefit. At this crisis I began taking Swift's Specific. The improvement was apparent in a few days, and I continued the use until the cancer was entirely gone and my health fully restored, and I know that S. S. S. alone did it, because I left off all other treatment. It saved me from this hereditary cancer, which went away over two years ago and left no sign, and I owe my life, under Providence, to S. S. S."

MRS. LAURA E. DEEGAN.

Dawson, Ga., September 23, 1888.

And here is a letter from Mrs. Ida, of Winston, S. C. She says that she inherited cancer from both sides of her family.

"I am satisfied that cancer is hereditary in my family. My father died of it, a sister of my mother died of it and my own sister died of it. My wife in Chihuahua, I got into some trouble and had to kill two Mexicans, and those two fellows who abducted me the other day were well known Mexican detectives. I could easily identify them, as I have seen them a number of times or more, but as it was nearly dark on the evening of my capture and not suspecting their presence, I failed to recognize them. I can see through the whole thing now. On the day of my disappearance I received a note from a Mexican, requesting an interview. He stated that he was sick and unable to visit my office, that he had some money and that he wanted collected, and requested me to call at his house, on the north side of the railway track between the Turtle Creek pump house and the gas works. I intended to get a pistol and visit him that afternoon at 2 o'clock, but for some reason I was delayed and did not meet the appointment."

Still another from Mrs. Bothwell, of An Sable, Michigan, who says she was given up to die.

"The world ought to know what S. S. S. has done for me in the cure of a malignant cancer, which was so bad as to be considered incurable by the physicians in Chicago, where I went to be treated. The hospital surgeons gave me up, saying they could do nothing for me. One of my neighbors sent me a copy of an advertisement cut from a paper in regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses; the poison was gradually forced out of my system, and I was soon cured sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease. There are thousands of people going to their graves every year with cancer and they ought to know of the virtue of S. S. S."

MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.

An Sable, Mich., December 27, '88.

Here is a letter from Miss Josie Owen, of Montpelier, Ohio. Says she was cured of poison oak:

"I wish to proclaim to the world what S. S. S. has done for me. For the past two years I have been troubled with dreadful eruptions of my face, caused by ivy poison. I was under the treatment of a number of physicians, but obtained no relief. I tried the best 'blood purifiers' in the market, but without avail. I had given up in despair, thinking I could not be cured; but happening to read the Detroit Journal, I noticed S. S. S. advertised and read Mrs. Bradley's testimony. I thought I would try this remedy. I have taken eight bottles, and there is not a spot on my face. It has also cured me of chronic catarrh. I have never enjoyed better health than at present. I feel like a new person. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of its merits, and the gratitude I feel for the glad tidings that came to me through the reading of that advertisement. Wishing you every success, I am yours truly,

JOSE OWEN.

Montpelier, Ohio.

S. S. S. acts especially well on children. Weak and delicate children are improved by it right along. There is nothing in it that will harm the most delicate infant.

Our Baby.  
Our baby, when two months old, was attacked with scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely, and caused us to despair of her life. The doctors failed to relieve her, and we gave Swift's Specific, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty.

E. V. DEX.

Will's Point, Tex.

Scrofula developed on my daughter—swelling and lumps on her neck. We gave her

Swift's Specific.

It cured her.

It cured her.

It cured her.

It cured her.

It cured her.

It cured her.

It cured her.

It cured her.

It cured her.

It cured her.

# D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., THE DISORGANIZERS OF HIGH PRICES, MUST - HAVE - ROOM!

The work on the front of our store must be completed by the 1st of March. The contractor is hurrying us up for room to work. We have just received a large shipment of early Spring Goods that are in our way, for we have no place to put them until this work is completed. For six days we will sell these goods and our entire stock at MIDDLE PRICES.

# SEE HOW THEY GO!

2,087½ yds beautiful Dundee Pongee, all new shadings, to be sold this week at 7½¢. Don't wait, but come quick. They can't last long at 7½¢; for this is like giving them away. 547 yds English Satteens in nice patterns, to be sold this week at 7½¢. They would be cheap at 13¢. 15 cases Bleached Domestics will be put into this sale at 5¢, 7¢ and 8¢. This price on these goods would paralyze the manufacturer if he knew it; but that's all right, they are our goods, and we have got a right to give them away if we want to.

A large assorted lot Marbled Plush will be put out this week at 50¢. These are goods worth 75¢ and \$1.00, and in nice, new coloring. Remember, they are 50¢, this week. Our \$2 Plushes go this week at \$1.25. All Velvets will be sold at half-price. 1,793 yds double width, all wool Tricots, for this week, in all the new shades, at 35¢. They are very cheap. We could easily get 65¢, but they must go quick. To do this we have put them at a give-away price, 35¢. One big lot of French Fille Silks, in black and colors, that everybody calls cheap at \$1.40. They will go this week at 98¢. All new, just from the loom. All Silk Satin Rhadamies at 77½¢. They would be cheap enough at \$1.20, but remember, for this week they are 77½¢.

For \$1 you can buy of us this week a regular \$1.45 Silk Rhadmire, Handsome Colored Surah Silk go this week at 57½¢. About 1,189 yards of splendid all wool Serges to be sold this week at 35¢; they are regular hummers. Cheap at 67½¢. Our price this week 35¢.

Just remember one thing—we have got the biggest house, the biggest stock, the biggest assortment and the biggest bargains. Come to see us. White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Scrims, Piques and Lace Curtains, will be sold so cheap you can buy all you need for a song. Come to see us.

Shoes at factory prices. Buy shoes of us. We have got to sell lots of goods in the next six days to get room for the carpenters, and we know how to do this—give you bargains. 15¢ towels 7½¢; 30¢ towels 12½¢; 35¢ towels 15¢; 40¢ towels 20¢; Fine towels one-half price, \$1.00 Damask 65¢; 90¢ Table Damask at 50¢, 75¢ Table Damask, 40¢; 60¢ Table Damask at 30¢, 20¢, 22½¢, 25¢, is the price this week for a lot of Turkey Red Table Damask that would be very cheap at double the money. Crash all pure linen at 5¢, 6½¢, 8¢ and 10¢. See them and you will surely buy.

We are Selling all our Winter Underwear at Half Price this Week.

We are almost giving away Blankets and Cloaks. Come to see us if you need any. You can take choice of any cloak in our stock at half price. Come and see us.

# NEW

New Rouching, new Dress Trimmings, new Hosiery, new Gloves, new Laces, new Embroideries, new Velings, new Kids, new Neckwear, new Underwear, all just in and there is no need of these goods being sold for less than the market value, but we are determined to make THIS WEEK the banner week for February. Come to see us and be happy.

# WE KNOW

How to get the people to come to see us. Give them more goods for the money than anybody, this is the motto we work under. For six days our house has been full of customers, for six more days the biggest bargains ever put on the dry goods market south, will be shown by us. Your trade we want, your trade we are going to have if low prices will win. Shoes this week at half price. Come and tell your friends to come, for we mean business.

# D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., 39 and 41 PEACHTREE STREET.

Swift's Specific, and the result was wonderful and the cure prompt. S. A. DEANMAN, Cleveland, Tenn.

Last year my little boy, John, had a breaking out with sores all over his body, which was painful and troublesome. After using other remedies for several months, while the sores grew worse, I was induced to give him Swift's Specific. He began to improve at once, and after taking three bottles the eruption was gone, and the child was altogether healed. J. F. COOK.

Allany, Ga., September 29, 1888.

S. S. S. is a truly remarkable remedy. We employ about thirty men from November to March in getting our roots from the woods. There is not only no potash, mercury, or other mineral in it—but it is a valuable agent in removing the effect of those poisonous substances.

We publish several valuable books on the blood and skin and diseases incident to them, which we mail on application.

It Was the Last Half Pint He Had From the Washington Critic.

Not long ago Senator Blackburn went out to western Texas on a pleasure excursion, and en route took the Indian territory. He was so pleased with its green, blue-grassy appearance that he concluded to make a horseback journey through part of it. One day, when he was riding alone, taking in all the glories of the great pasture land, he was overtaken by a well-mounted, well-armed and well-dressed redskin, who spoke a little English.

"Comman, chr?" was his first inquiry.

"Oh, no, I'm just looking at this fine country. I don't live here; I live in Kentucky."

"Kentucki? Ugh! You got whiskey?"

The senator had a small flask of "Old Crow" in his side pocket and immediately produced it. In a little while the aboriginal wanted a second drink, and finally the whole flask; but after giving him two small